BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

AS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, invariably in advance,.....$2 50
When payment is not made in advance,.....3 00
No subscription received for less term than one year.
No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year.
Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.
☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied with the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.
Registered Letters, containing money for this paper, at our risk.
All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE

VOL. 13.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 6, 1857.....NO. 23.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

For Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square, 1 insertion,	$1 00
De. de. 2 insertions,	1 25
De. de. 3 de	1 50
De. de. 3 months without change	4 00
De. do. 6 de.....do.....do	7 00
De. do. 12 de.....do.....do	12 00
De. do. 6 de.....renewed weekly	14 00
De. de. 12 de.....do.....de	25 00

☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

Advertisements, upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion after the first.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

DENTIST!

J. H. FREEMAN, having bought out Dr. Kennedy, offers his services to the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, as practical DENTIST.
All operations performed by him warranted to give entire satisfaction. FRONT STREET.
Oct. 10th, 1856. 30-8w—15-tf

JAMES O. BOWDEN.
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
April 4, 1856.—[31-tf. WILMINGTON, N. C.

N. F. BOURDEAUX,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS, Wilmington, N. C. The subscriber having been elected Inspector of Naval Stores and Provisions, in the Town of Wilmington, at the December Term of the County Court of New Hanover County, will give prompt attention to all business in that line entrusted to him.
Dec. 22, 1854—16-tf N. F. BOURDEAUX.

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

S. M. WEST,
AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant,
219-tf Wilmington, N. C.

JAMES M. STEVENSON,
AGENT for the SALE OF ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.
PRINCESS STREET, UNDER ADAMS, BRO. & CO.,
WILMINGTON, N. C. fe4--56-tf

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia Press BRICK, FIRE BRICK.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to rig up Stills at the shortest notice. [May 20—37-1y

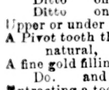
WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market street, immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

W. H. McKOY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER AND FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, SOUTH WATER STREET, 6 doors below Market.
☞ Particular attention paid to the sale of Naval Stores and other produce.
☞ Liberal advances made on consignment.

McCALEB & BUNTING.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,
No. 32 NORTH WATER STREET,
Wilmington, N. C.
☞ Orders from the country will receive prompt attention.
March 20.

H. BARBAUGH,
Architect, Superintendent and Contractor of Public and Private Buildings.
ALSO, furnishes and puts up complete, all kinds of CAST IRON RAILING FOR CEMETERIES, &c. Specimens of Patterns can be seen.
PLANS FOR BUILDINGS drawn and sent to all parts of the country. Orders through the Post Office will receive prompt attention.
Wilmington, N. C., April 25.—34-1y.

LAW NOTICE.
M. B. SMITH. DE BRUTZ CUTLAR.
MESSRS. SMITH & CUTLAR, Attorneys at Law, will henceforth occupy an office directly opposite the Court House, in Wilmington, and practice in co-partnership in the county of New Hanover.
Mr. Smith would inform his clients in the adjoining counties, that Mr. Cutlar will act for him whilst absent on the circuit, and can always be found at the office.
July 25, 1856.—tf

THOS. B. CARR, M. D. D. D. S.

PRACTICAL DENTIST for the last ten years, charges for
10 or less artificial teeth on fine gold plate, each, $ 7 00
An entire set of teeth on fine gold plate, 150 00
Ditto on gold, with artificial gums, 150 00
Ditto on Platina plate, with artificial gums, 150 00
Upper or under ditto, each, 75 00
A Pivot tooth that cannot be distinguished from the natural, 5 00
A fine gold filling, *warranted permanent*, 2 00
Do. and destroying the nerve, $3 to 5 00
Extracting a tooth, 50 cts. to 1 00
Best dentifrices and tooth brushes always on hand. Every operation *warranted* to give entire satisfaction. Teeth inserted immediately after the extraction of the fangs, and remodeled after the gums have shrunken, without additional charge.
Office on Market-st., 2 doors below the Church
Wilmington, N. C., April 24th, 1854 195-1m—34-tf

WILMINGTON MARBLE WORKS,
Wilmington, N. C.
W. G. MILLIGAN, Proprietor, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to make and put up to order—Marble Monuments of all sizes, Tombs, Head-Stones, Furniture Tops, Mantles, Hearths, &c., of the best quality of American or Italian Marble, not to be surpassed in style or workmanship, and as cheap as can be procured from any establishment in the country, North or South.
Iron Railing—50 different styles for inclosing family lots, from 75 cents to $10 per foot, furnished and put up to order.
N. B.—Orders from all parts of the country, accompanied by the cash or satisfactory reference, will receive prompt attention; and all articles warranted to be as recommended, or no charge made.
Nov. 23d.—[12-tf.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.
THE subscribers having erected a STEAM SAW MILL in the county of Duplin, N. C., near Strickland's Depot, are prepared to fill bills of any kind or quality that can be got out of long leaf pine. They would respectfully solicit a share of patronage from the public generally.
TAYLOR, LINTON & CO.
Jan. 11th.—[19-1y.

FOR SALE.
THAT VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT, on Second street, the late residence of Robert Maxwell, Esq. Lot 66 x 165 feet; Two Story House, with all necessary outhouses. For Terms apply to
M. CRONLY, Broker & Auctioneer.
August 27, 1855.—[302-1t—52-tf

INSPECTOR'S NOTICE.
THE undersigned having been appointed Inspector of Naval Stores, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of James I. Bryan, Esq., would be thankful for business in that line. Office at the Rock Spring Hotel.
Nov. 6, 6m GEO. ALDERMAN.

LAND FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER BEING DESIROUS OF REMOVING South, offers his PLANTATION for sale, situated in the county of Duplin, two miles west of Teachy's Depot, on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, containing Two Hundred and Eighty Acres, with a comfortable DWELLING, and all the necessary Out Houses, and a Well of very good water. The Land is well adapted to Farming Purposes. There is about twenty-five acres cleared and under a good state of cultivation. There is also on the premises a good Grist Mill in good order. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises, or address him at Teacy's P. O., Duplin Co., N. C.
Sept. 5, 1856.—1-tf JOHN A. NEWKIRK.

NEGROES WANTED.

THE SUBSCRIBER IS IN MARKET FOR A number of likely Negroes, MEN AND WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS, for which the highest cash prices will be paid.
Those having such property to dispose of will find it to their advantage to call on the subscriber, at Wilmington.
DAVID J. SOUTHERLAND.
June 27th, 1856. 43-tf

3,000 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE IN LOTS to suit purchasers. Between Island and Harrison Creeks, in the county of New Hanover, on accommodating term. Good Landings and a plenty of Water at all seasons of the year. There are eight tasks of Turpentine and several hundred acres of valuable farming land, mostly Swamp lands, and well Timbered with White Oak, Red Oak, Ashe and Hickory with an under growth of Prickly Ashe. The improvements are a good two story Dwelling House, with Kitchen, Stables and Crib. Any person desirous of examining the lands can do so by calling on, or making application to either of the subscribers.
JOHN COWAN,
R. H. COWAN,
J. L. MEARES.
Dec. 4, 1856 75-1w—14-tf.

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale on accommodating terms, and at a low price, one valuable Lot, containing two acres, situated at LONG CREEK BRIDGE, on the north side of the main road—on the Lot is a new Dwelling, and all necessary out houses. Also, one Lot on the south side of the Road, fronting 50 feet by 300 feet deep. For particulars apply to JOHN LARKINS,
Long Creek Post Office,
Aug 22---50-tf New Hanover Co., N. C.

IMPORTANT TO SLAVE OWNERS.

I AM STATIONED AT MAXWELL'S DEPOT, 27 Miles from Wilmington, on the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, with a pack of first-rate Track Dogs, and will attend to calls promptly, when not otherwise engaged, any distance near the Railroads. For further particulars, address the subscriber, at Green Swamp P. O., N. C. WM. C. MULFORD.
REFERENCES.—C. R. Council, Brunswick co., N. C.; J. W. Anders, Bladen co., N. C.; J. L. McMillan, Bladen co., N. C.; H. H. Newkirk, New Hanover co., N. C.; Joel L. Moore, New Hanover co., N. C.; Robt. C. Braddy, Marion, S. C.; John W. Olford, Robeson co., N. C.; John A. McRae, Robeson co., N. C.
Aug. 29, 1856.—52-6m [Weekly Herald 6 m.]

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

JUST RECEIVED.—10,000 lbs. White Lead, Pure, Extra and No. 1; 1,000 lbs. Black Lead, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Venetian Red, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Yellow Ochre, in Oil; 25 bbls. Blake's Fire Proof Paint; 40 bbls. Silver's Plastic Paint; 10 bbls. Linseed Oil; 5 bbls. Lamp Oil; 5 bbls. Common Oil; 5 bbls. Machinery Oil; 400 lbs. Chrome Green, Dry and in Oil; 200 lbs Chrome Yellow, Dry, and in Oil.
A full assortment of PAINTS always on hand and for sale, wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Nov. 1 Druggist and Chemist.

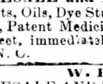
1,000 BOXES Window Glass, assorted sizes and brands, for sale at Manufacturer's prices, by
WM. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

200 OZ. Sulph. Quinine 10 bbls. Epsom Salts; 1 cask Cr. Tartar; 1 cask Sup. Carb. Soda; 50 lbs. Seidlitz Mixture; 10 lbs. Rochelle Salts; 50 lbs. Gum Opium; 50 lbs. Gum Guaiacum; 1 bbl. Gum Camphor; 500 Black Pepper; 300 Alspice; 50 lbs. Calomel; 50 lbs. Nutmegs; 25 lbs. Iodid Potass; 50 lbs. Mace; 10 lbs Sulph. Potass; 100 lbs. Rhubarb; 50 lbs. Ipecac.
For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 23.] Druggist and Chemist.

OILS! OILS!!—Just Received a fresh supply of Linseed, Train, Lard, Fish, Elephant, Whale and Sperm Oils. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

General Notices.

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD.
THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with no unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.
SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.
The best of reference can be given if required.
March 10 1854—27-tf JAMES McLARANAN.

Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.

BOLD ROBIN HOOD respectfully informs the citizens of Sampson county and public generally, he, having recently been partially burnt out, has rebuilt; and his establishment is now in full operation in all its various branches. He is prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county of Sampson; and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. He warrants all his work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as he does not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.
☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice. ☜ Mill Ink and Gudgeons, made and warranted for ten years, for $10.
Clinton, May 9, 1856—36-tf.

NOTICE TO MILL OWNERS.
J. A. & W. M. CAMERON have formed a CO-PARTNERSHIP for the purpose of carrying on the MILL WRIGHTING BUSINESS in all its branches, viz: Saw and Grist Mills will be put up on any principle used North or South. Circular-Saws of any size, with steam engines on various principles. Merchant Mills to be propelled by steam or water power, Bridge building, Railroad Tresselling, &c., will also be contracted for.
All work done by us guaranteed to give satisfaction
Thankful for the liberal share of patronage heretofore received, and we hope to merit a continuance of the same.
Our address is Little Rock fish, Cumberland County, N. C. Aug. 22—50-6m

NOTICE.
I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED WITH ME IN the Hardware Business, in Wilmington, my son C E. ROBINSON. The business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of J. M. ROBINSON & SON.
J. M. ROBINSON.
Wilmington, Jan. 1st, 1856

NOTICE.
ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY FOREWARNED from trespassing, in any manner, on my lands in Columbus county, N. C., under the penalty of the law.
Sept. 20, 1855.—3-tf A. C. DICKENSON.

NOTICE TO MILL OWNERS.
THE SUBSCRIBER has been carrying on the MILL-WRIGHT BUSINESS for many years, and wishes to inform the Public of the fact that he will continue the same. Framing and Founding Steam Mills, with Upright or Circular Saws; also, to Fixing Water Mills and Rice Mills, which will be put up on various principles, and on the most improved plans for Sawing Lumber or Grinding Corn. He warrants all of his work to be equal to any other done North or South, and also to give entire satisfaction. If any of his work should fail in principlo and workmanship, he will re-fix the same free of charge.
The Public will find it a great saving to give him their patronage, as he will do all of his work in the shortest possible time. For further information address the subscriber at Sill Creek, New Hanover county, N. C.
W. J. CAMERON,
Aug. 29, 1856.—52 6m* Millwright and Machinist

TO MILL OWNERS AND OTHERS.
THE SUBSCRIBER TAKES THIS METHOD OF INforming the public that he continues the Mill-Wright and Machinist business in their various branches. Foundering, Framing, erecting Water or Steam Mills, erecting and fitting up engines and their necessary machinery, Hotchkiss water wheels, centre discharge wheels, Barker's wheels, over shot wheels or under shot, or breast wheels, or any other water wheels in use, Circular or upright Saws, Grist Flouring Mills, Bolting Reels, Elevators, Smut Machines, Horse Powers, Corn Crushers, Cotton Gins, Corn Shellers.
On application I will order and erect any of the above machines or any other in use. I have an experience of 13 years and have several experienced workmen in my employment. I am versed in the various improvements.—Those wishing work done in the above line would do well to give me a call. I return my sincere thanks for the liberal patronage received heretofore.
For further information address the subscriber at Pollocksville, Jones county, N. C. D. B. JOHNSON,
Sept. 26th, 1856. (4-1y) Mill-Wright and Machinist.

ROCK SPRING HOTEL.

THE UNDERSIGNED having opened the house known as the Rock Spring Hotel, proposes keeping a good BOARDING HOUSE, for the accommodation of his country friends, where they will be at home and well provided for, convenient to the most business part of the town. The house is being repaired and cleansed, and rooms furnished with good beds.
Good order must and shall be preserved. Persons intoxicated will not be admitted, and those who become so after admittance, will be requested to leave.
Oct. 10—6-6m. GEO. ALDERMAN.

PACK DOGS.
THE SUBSCRIBERS offer their services for the purpose of hunting runaway negroes. Their DOGS are well trained for the purpose. Their success in catching is all the reference they propose offering. Address
SIKES & BRYAN,
Elizabethtown, Bladen County, N. C.
Nov. 14th 11-3m*

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale the place known as the Jacob Matthis plantation, containing four hundred acres more or less, and on which is a good GRIST MILL in operation. It lies four miles west of Stricklandsville, in a good and healthy neighborhood.
For further particulars, enquire of the subscriber at his residence ten miles South of Stricklandsville, or of S. J. BARDEN at Stricklinsville.
Nov. 28—13-6m. JOHN HUFHAM.

NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBERS having now in operation a Steam Saw and Grist Mills in Wayne County, N. C., about three miles west of Mount Olive, are prepared to fill all orders for anything that can be got out of Long Leaf Pines *at short notice*, and hope by strict attention to business, to merit and receive the patronage of the surrounding public.
The Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road Company have now an opportunity of having their orders for lumber filled and lumber delivered at Mount Olive without trouble or delay. H. W. & L. G. GRADY.
Mount Olive, N. C., Dec. 19, 1856. 16-tf.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
New Hanover County.
WHEREAS, complaint upon oath has this day been made to us, two of the Justices of the Peace for the State and County aforesaid, by P. M. Walker, of the said County, that a certain male slave belonging to him, named BOB, aged about twenty-eight years, six feet high, and black, formerly belonging to M. C. Nixon, has absented himself from his said master's service, and is supposed to be lurking about this County committing acts of fellony and other misdeeds: These are, therefore, in the name of the State, aforesaid, to command the said slave forthwith to return home to his master; and we do hereby, by virtue of the Act of the General Assembly, in such cases made and provided, intimate and declare, that if the said BOB does not return home and surrender himself immediately after the publication of these presents, that any person may kill and destroy the said slave, by such means as he or they may think fit, without accusation or impeachment of any crime or offence for so doing, and without incurring any penalty or forfeiture thereby.
Given under our hands and seals, this 31st day of March, 1856. W. N. PEDEN, [Seal.]
JAS. T. MILLER, [Seal.]

$100 REWARD
Will be given for sufficient evidence to convict any white person of harboring said negro; thirty dollars for him if taken alive, or fifty dollars for his head. He has a wife at Mr. Wm. Hansley's, Sr.; is a son of Old Sam Nixon, and has two brothers in Town, one of whom (John Nixon) is a stevedore, who may endeavor to get him off. Captains of vessels are requested to be on the look out for him.
P. M. WALKER.
Wilmington, N. C., March 31st, 1856 177-8t—31-tf

General Notices.

LOOK UP YE DISCONSOLATE.
ANY PERSON who may be suffering with any thing of a Cancerous nature, will find me at my residence, twelve miles west of Society Hill, Darlington, South Carolina. If I do not effect a cure, my services and board will be gratuitously bestowed. I will attend to any call until the 15th of June, thence will decline until the 15th September; my object is to secure safety to the patient. I reserve the second week in March, which time I may be found at the Rock Spring Boarding House, Wilmington, N. C.
J. O HALE, M. D.
Jan. 16th, 1857. 20-1y

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
County of New Hanover.
Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1856.
Margaret Anderson vs. John Q. Anderson.
PETITION FOR DIVORCE.
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, John Q. Anderson, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, notifying the said John Q. Anderson to appear, plead, answer or demur to the said petition, at the next term of this Court, or judgment, *pro confesso*, will be entered up against him.
Teste, JAS. A. WRIGHT, C. S. C.
Jan. 2, 1857. [pr. adv. $5 62.] 18-6t

VALUABLE PLANTATION AND OTHER LANDS FOR SALE.
In accordance with the will of the late Samuel C. Eborn, the Subscribers offer for Sale that Large and Valuable Farm, situated in the lower part of Beaufort County, on which said deceased lived and died. It is well known as the former residence of Hon. Henry S. Clark, and as one of the finest Farms in the State. It contains EIGHT HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND, Five Hundred Acres of which are Cleared and in good farmer-like order. Of the Cleared Land, about One Hundred Acres are what is denominated good Upland, suitable to Cotton, Ground Peas and Cow Peas, Sweet and Irish Potatoes, Turnips and Root Crops in general, Wheat, Oats, Beans, Horticulture and Fruit. The remaining Four Hundred Acres of Cleared Land is rich Swamp Land, well drained, recently cleared, and under a fine state of cultivation. There is no better Corn Land in the State, and it is easily cultivated. We believe that in natural fertility of soil, durability, and in number of bushels of grain produced by the acre, this land will not suffer in comparison with any in the State. The splendid crop now upon it justifies, in our opinion, this assertion. The overseer believes that the present crop of corn on the swamp land will yield, when gathered, from fifteen hundred to two thousand barrels. Of the Uncleared Land, most of it is rich Swamp, as good as that which is cleared, with a heavy swamp growth upon it, and easily drained. Underlying the whole of this swamp land, cleared as well as uncleared, is a rich Marly Subsoil, giving, as experience on this farm proves, great durability to the land. This land is not liable to freshets. It is within a mile of Pungo River and Pantigo Creek, and twenty-eight miles from Washington on the main public road leading from that town to Hyde County. Sea vessels load and unload within a mile of the premises, thus rendering the surplus products of the farm easy of exportation to the best markets of the country. The waters of Pungo and tributaries yield fish in abundance. It is a first-rate range for stock, especially for hogs and cattle, in winter as well as summer.
There is a large, well-built and commodious Two Story HOUSE; Kitchen, Smoke Houses, large Barn, Carriage House, Gin, Stables, Poultry Houses, good framed Negro Houses, and every other necessary out house. There are Two as good Wells of water as are in that section. The houses have been constructed and the yards and shade trees arranged with good taste and architectural beauty, and the farm is well laid off and presents from the house and to the passer by a most beautiful appearance.
This farm is in a neighborhood of sobriety, hospitality and good morals, and is in the vicinity of four different houses of public worship.
As no one will purchase without examination, the overseer on the premises, Mr. Jenkins, will give all the information in his power, and afford every facility for examination to those who may visit the farm.
We also offer for Sale Two Hundred and Seventy-Five Acres of Uncleared Land on Jordan's Creek, in Beaufort County. This is well Timbered, and a portion of it is good Swamp Land. Also, Thirty-Three and a Third Acres of Land in Leechville District, Beaufort County.
Also, One-Fourth part of a Tract of Land, consisting of Four Hundred Acres, on which John B. Eborn, deceased, resided at his death, situated on the North side of Pungo Creek, in Beaufort County, near the mouth of said stream. We are authorized to state that the whole tract can be purchased at a fair price. There is a Farm on this tract and a Dwelling House, and presents superior natural advantages for farming and raising stock.
The Title to all this property is undisputed, and can be purchased on easy and liberal terms. The Mules on the Plantation, together with the Hogs, Cattle and Sheep, can be purchased with the farm if desired.
For further information, apply either to R. D. EBORN, North Creek, Beaufort County, or to JAMES GARRASON, Long Creek, New Hanover County.
ROBERT D. EBORN,
JAMES GARRASON,
Executors of SAMUEL C. EBORN, Dec'd.
Aug. 22, 1856.—51-tf

☞ North Carolina Times, at Washington, and Raleigh Standard, publish once a week, until otherwise requested, and send accounts to either of the Executors.

NEGROES.

THE subscriber has made arrangements to accommodate all NEGROES consigned to him. Building known as the OLD COUNTY JAIL, situated upon the corner of Second and Princess street.
A wall will be built around the whole lot, thus securing the NEGROES without close confinement.
Liberal cash advances made when required.
M. CRONLY,
Sept. 18, '56.—11-tf—3-tf. Broker and Auctioneer.

THE SUBSCRIBER has on hand, at his Shop corner Walnut & Water Streets, a general assortment of CARRIAGES, of his own manufacture. Which he offers for sale, on the most reasonable terms, amongwhich may be found
COACHES, BAROUCHES, ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES, WAGONS, &c.
Which will be sold low. Purchasers will find it to their advantage to call and examine before buying elsewhere.
Repairing done low, at short notice, and in the neatest manner, for cash only.
Nov. 21—18-tf. ISAAC WELLS.

NEW YORK ADVERTISEMENT.
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
55 Chambers Street, and 33 Reade Street,
OPPOSITE THE PARK.
WILL BE PREPARED, on and after January 1st, to open their Spring Importations, comprising in extensive and varied assortment of choice, novel and desirable SILK AND FANCY GOODS, adapted especially to the wants of first class, North Carolina Merchants, and which will be offered at the very lowest market prices.
Jan. 9th. 193m

NOTICE.
PURSUANT to a deed of trust, made and executed by John F. Murrill to me, and for certain purposes therein named, I will sell at public auction, on the 1st Monday in March next, at Jacksonville, that well known and popular situation for a tavern, the Hotel recently occupied by the said Murrill.
This is a desirable place for a public house, the building having recently undergone repairs, and has been greatly added to. There is a new set of Stables and all other necessary out-houses. There is an opening at Jacksonville for a tavern, and any person wishing to purchase, will please call on the subscriber, or address him at Richlands, Onslow County, N. C. B. M. BARRY.
Dec. 19.—16-ts.
Wilmington Herald copy weekly until 1st March next, and send bill to the subscriber.

$50 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the Subscriber, about the first of July last, a Mulatto man named "DICK," about twenty-four years of age, five feet eight inches high, stout built, has rather a down look. He is supposed to be lurking in Dog-Wood Neck, All Saints Parish, South Carolina, where he formerly belonged to Mr. Montgomery.
The above reward will be paid for his return to me or his lodgment in any jail so that I can get him.
JAMES DARBY.
Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 24th. 1856. 66-4t—13-tf

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.
FOR THE rapid cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Asthma and Consumption, is universally known as the best remedy ever yet discovered for every variety of Pulmonary disease. So wide is the field of its usefulness, and so numerous the cases of its cures, that almost every section of the country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs which are incident to our climate. By its timely use many, nay, almost all attacks of disease upon the lungs or throat are arrested, and thus are saved many thousands every year from a premature grave. No family should be without it, and those who do neglect to provide themselves with a remedy which wards off this dangerous class of diseases will have cause to deplore it when it is too late.—Proofs of the surprising efficacy of the Cherry Pectoral need not be given to the American people—they having living proofs in every neighborhood. But those who wish to read the statements of those whose health has been restored, and whose lives have been saved by its use, will find them in my American Almanac, which the agents below named have to furnish gratis to every one.
Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER, Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.
For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by C. & D. DuPRE, WM. H. LIPPITT, and A. O. BRADLEY, Druggists; in Goldsboro' by LUCAS & MOORE; and by all respectable Druggists in the South.
Jan. 16th, 1856—20-2m

Schools.

WARSAW HIGH SCHOOL.
S. J. FAISON, A. B., Superintendent.
THIS SCHOOL commences its Second Session on Monday, the 19th of January, 1857. The department in Agricultural Chemistry is still continued, under the charge of Prof. R. H. Drysdale, his laboratory being now replete with all necessary chemical apparatus. A Gymnasium has been fitted up on the grounds near the Academy—a feature in the School which will no doubt receive, as it justly merits, the cordial approbation of every patron. A company of Cadets is also in process of formation, in which each individual of the company will be drilled for one hour during each day; these new and valuable features being projected and conducted solely by Prof. Drysdale.
Warsaw is healthfully located on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, at its intersection with the Fayetteville Stage Road, this being of easy access from any point on or near these routes. Parents and Guardians will find few situations affording better advantages for the education, moral, physical and intellectual, of their children and wards.
Terms per session of twenty weeks, as follows:

Primary Department	$8 00
Higher English Branches	12 50
Classical Department	15 00
Agricultural Chemistry, with use of Apparatus	10 00
Incidental Expenses for this Department	2 50

No deductions from the time of entrance will be made, except in cases of protracted sickness; children being admitted for a whole or a half session as desirable.
Prof. Drysdale will continue to examine soils, marls, &c., as heretofore.
Board may be had in good families at from $8 to $10 per month. Six or eight can be accommodated by the Superintendent. D. J. MIDDLETON,
Jan. 16th—20-4t Secretary of Board of Trustees.

NOTICE.—The Female School will commence its 4th Session on Monday the 5th day of January next, under the Superintendence of Miss E. G. SMITH, Principal, a lady of fine acquirements, and long experience. She having taught the last three Sessions, and given general satisfaction, we hope to receive general patronage from the surrounding country. Board can be obtained in the best of families for eight dollars per month.
Tuition for Primary branches.....$ 7 00
Middle course..... 10 00
Highest..... 15 00
Pencilling and Painting in water colors $5 each.
F. A. NEWBERRY, Secretary.
Stricklandsville, Dec. 19th, 1856. 16-tf.

NEW FEMALE SEMINARY.
THE TRUSTEES of the Kenansville Female Seminary, having erected during the past year a large, elegant and convenient Building, have now the satisfaction of announcing to the citizens of Duplin and the neighboring counties, that they have succeeded in securing, as principal, the services of T. Oscar Rogers, Esq., a graduate of the University of Virginia; an able scholar, and an experienced and successful Teacher.
He will be prepared to open the Seminary on Monday 26th January, and will be aided by a full corps of assistant Teachers, in all the various branches of a *thorough Female Education*.
The rates of Tuition will, in no case, exceed those in similar Institutions; and Board may be obtained in private families of the first respectability, and in the immediate vicinity of the Seminary.
The subscriber will attend to all applications made previous to the arrival of the Principal.
The Spring Session of the New Grove Academy, for boys, of which the Subscriber is Principal, will also commence on the 26th January. Address.
REV. JAMES M. SPRUNT.
Kenansville, Dec. 11th, 1856. 15-tf.
☞ Herald, Spirit of the Age and Newberne Express copy four times.

General Notices.

SALE OF LAND.
BY VIRTUR OF A DECREE of the County Court of New Hanover County, at December Term, 1856, I will offer at public sale, on Saturday, February 22d, 1857, at the late residence of James M. Flinn, deceased, in Kaintuck District, New Hanover County, four hundred acres of land, subject to the Widow's dower, adjoining the lands of John T. McMillan, Wm. P. Hall, John M. Pridgen and others, on a credit of six months, purchaser giving notes with good and approved security.
J. H. MEREDITH, *Administrator.*
Jan. 30. 22-4t

NOTICE.
THE CO-PARTNERSHIP which existed between H. W. FOY and MILES FOY, under the name and style of H. W. FOY & CO., in Columbus county, N. C., in the year 1855, in the Turpentine business, was dissolved by mutual consent on the first day of December, 1855. All persons holding claims against said firm of H. W. Foy & Co., are requested to present them to MILES FOY for payment, who assumed the settlement of all claims due by, or owing to said firm. H. W. FOY.
Jan. 28.—121-1t—22-1t*

FRESH ARRIVALS.
PER SCHR. D. C. HULSE, from New York: 25 bags Rio Coffee; 10 bbls. C. T. Sugar; 10 Kegs Goshen Butter, prime. Low for cash.
Jan. 23. GEO. H. KELLEY & BRO.

LOOK OUT FOR LOST NOTES.
ON the 22d day of December last, the subscriber lost, or had stolen from him, his Pocket Book, with some money in it, and the following receipts and notes, viz: A. Empie's receipt for a note on Duncan M. Bryant for ($950) nine hundred and fifty dollars; a note on L. Peacock for eleven hundred and forty odd dollars, with a credit of $100, Dec. 20th, 1556; a note on Alfred Smith, payable to J. W. Edwards, for about twenty-seven dollars, and a note on A. C Dickinson for fifty dollars, with two credits, one of $20 and the other of $10.
All persons are forbid trading for any of said notes, or receipt; and the makers of them are requested not to pay them to any one but the subscriber.
A reward of ten dollars will be given to any one who will deliver the said notes and receipts to the subscriber, at Whiteville, N. C. E. E. LEE.
Jan. 16th —20-6t

OVERSEER WANTED.
A YOUNG MAN, bringing good testimonials of character, can find employment, at fair wages, in above capacity, by applying to the subscriber, on his plantation, in Brunswick county. JOHN H. HILL.
N. B.—One acquainted with the culture of Rice and Turpentine would be preferred.
Nov. 29.—71-12t—14-tf [Commercial copy.]

WANTED, 300 ACTIVE YOUNG MEN,
TO act as local and travelling agents in a business easy, useful and honorable, at a SALARY OF $100 PER MONTH. A capital of $5 only required. No patent medicine or book business. Full particulars given, free, to all who enclose a postage stamp or a three cent piece, and address A. B. MARTYN, Plaistow, N. H.
Dec. 26th 17-12t

IMPORTANT TO WHEAT GROWERS IN NORTH CAROLINA.—At a meeting of the Scientific Association in Albany, this summer, some private conversation ensued upon the comparative merits of the grains grown in the West, North and South. It was observed that Southern flour had largely the preference in the West Indies and South America, on account of its being dryer and keeping better in hot climates.
A gentleman who attended the World's Fair in London, at once remarked that the finest flour he ever saw was made of North Carolina wheat, and ground at mills in New York. Being solicited to submit the observation to writing, Dr. Elwyn, of Philadelphia, well known for the interest he takes in agriculture and everything connected with the useful arts, drew up a certificate, of which the following is a copy:
"I have been desired by Dr. Gibbon, of North Carolina, to record the following fact as interesting to the wheat growers of that State. While acting as chairman of the committee 'on articles used as food,' during the exhibition at the Crystal Palace, I was struck with the quality of the bread offered for examination by Hecker & Brother, of New York. It was the whitest and best I ever saw. I asked—being a farmer—the very natural question, as to where they procurred their grain; and was told that the bread was made of flour from North Carolina wheat; and to my further astonishment, was also informed that, in their opinion, the best wheat in the United States was that of North Carolina.
A. D. ELWYN.
ALBANY, N. Y., August 25, 1856."

A Perpetual Governor.
It seems that owing to the blundering of the last Legislature of Mississippi, that State has a perpetual Governor.—The Natchez Free Trader, of Tuesday last, says:
"In his late message to the legislature on this subject, which we publish this morning, Governor Mc Rae says that he is Governor for life. We should have no objection to his being Governor of Mississippi for many years to come; but the organic law of the State provides that the Governor shall be elected every two years. But it seems that the botch work of the Legislature of 1854, in submitting changes to the Constitution, having managed to make the term of Governorship perpetual, and no one can tell when the official term of the judges and members of the Legislature will expire.

"HAVE YOU SEEN BRIDGET ?"—The *Tribune* exposes a dodge practiced by some of the New York ladies on New Year's day, by which they were enabled to preserve the appearance of banishing intoxicating drinks from their refreshment tables, while they managed to meet the wishes of those who hankered for the "good creature." In the basement, "Bridget's" peculiar domain, a variety of stimulants were kept, and the callers were invited down stairs to "see Bridget" before leaving the mansion. The first inquiry heard by the guest was, "Well you have it with hot water and lemon?" The *Tribune* advices ladies inclined to supply visitors with hot drinks, to take the responsibility themselves, and not whip the devil round

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, FEB. 6, 1857.

NOTICE.]

ON and after this day, January 12th, 1857, all *transient* Advertisements MUST BE PAID FOR IN ADVANCE, in cash, before they will be inserted.

Our friends in the country as well as in town will please bear this in mind, and remit the amount they are willing to lay out in advertising with the copy they wish inserted.

☞ Never before did we sit down to write with the same feelings of depression. We have no heart for the work. Look at the proceedings of the Legislature, and the cause will be apparent. Are we citizens of North Carolina, or are we not? Time must determine. We cannot *now* say. We have felt as such—we have worked as such—have we been treated as such?

It was not enough to charter the Cheraw Road. It was not enough to treat with contempt the recommendation of the Governor, in regard to a great work, but the last link in the chain of oppression must be forged by the revival of the old charter of the Chatham Railroad to Raleigh, to finish and make a perfect rival route to use up the two through lines that the State is already interested in. God, in his infinite mercy, may forgive such legislation. We are but poor finite creatures, and cannot pretend to any such superlative virtue. This bill, we think, did not pass the House of Commons.

The gloom that pervades our town is palpable and apparent. A stranger, a mere traveller passing through, could easily perceive it on all countenances, as though pestilence were in our midst.

We pay taxes to the State. We pay heavy, very heavy taxes. On all occasions our community has come forward as no other community on earth has done. We have never called on Hercules without also putting our own shoulders to the wheel. Never, Yet a feeling has been gotten up, a feeling of enmity, as though Wilmington wanted everything. Is this so? The Wilmington and Weldon Road is not a farthing's expense to the State. She has never had to pay a cent of interest on any bonds endorsed for it. Never. Of nearly ten millions for which the State is liable, the whole amount put into Wilmington works has been six hundred thousand dollars, and on that the Wilmington and Weldon Road has, for years, been paying more than legal interest. In the Central Road, Wilmington took more than most, if not more than any af the counties on the line, and yet Wilmington is talked of as *grasping*—as having received too much, and *so forth*. Why, that miserable Raleigh and *Gaston* affair has cost three times as much as *all the* great works by which Wilmington has benefitted the State three dollars where she has benefitted herself one dollar. The Atlantic Road has cost far more than all our works—far more. Which section, by enterprise, by taxes, by good done to the State, deserves most? The Western extension is costing double, treble, quintuple what all our works ever cost the State. But a hue and cry must be raised against us by every petty demagogue. We know that we have not been treated right. We must protect ourselves.

A friend says that the darker the night the nearer the day. Day ought to be near now, for God knows the night is dark enough.

☞ Some time next week St. Valentine's day will be along, and the survivers among the feathered tribe will be expected to take unto themselves mates. It is possible also that some little coquetteries will pass between the unfeathered bipeds, generally described as belonging to the human species. Like other fashions, that of sending valentines has had its day—at least it began to slack off and contract when skirts took to spreading out. In fact, *Yankee Notions* has a picture of a youth sending a set of hoops to his "duck," with a request to return the "institutton," with herself enclosed somewhere within its ample circumference. Quite a sensible *Yankee notion*.

There are several and sundry Valentines mentioned by history and tradition,—Saints, Sinners and Roman Emperors. There is also Valentine Mott, and Valentine the brother of Orson, whose marvellous and pathetic tale is to be found in the story-book which used to amuse the young. Orson,—not Orson Hyde, the Mormon elder—was quite a fellow—a man of great muscle and tremendous powers of digestion, but rather unrefined. The missives gotten up in good taste may be called "Vallentines," but we suggest that the coarser and more brutal ones, whose object is to cause pain, ought to be called "Orsons," for nobody but an Orson or a Caliban would send them.

But we don't wish to moralize, and a man with a face, one side of which is twice the size of the other, cannot be expected to reason impartially—he will necessarily be somewhat one-sided, and view things with the eyes of a swell-head. Upon the whole, we think Robert Burns, Esq., was near about right when he said that the tooth-ache was "the hell of a' diseases"—not, as a young friend quoted it lately, "a hell of a disease." For all that enthusiastic Valentine writers may say, we still lean to the opinion that a jaw-ache will keep off sleep worse than a heart-ache, arrising from love or any other cause.

If we were going to impress upon our youthful readers one maxim more than another, it would be to look out for the tooth-ache. Keep clear of it.—The tooth-ache and empty pockets are the two greatest plagues of life. A monster of a married man says that a scolding wife is as bad. Don't know—guess the scolding wife must have the tooth-ache or be short of pin-money.

Loss of the U. S. Schooner Vienna.

The following is an extract of a letter from Capt. Robert Platt, commander of the U. S. Schooner Vienna, to Lieut. W. H. C. Whiting, of this town dated:

SAVANNAH, Feb. 2d, 1857.

On the 18th January, 1857, I took a heavy N. E. gale; on the same day, at 4 P. M., the gale increased, and hauled to N. N. W., had to scud before the gale all the time; it lasted 68 hours. I saw that was the only plan I could adopt to save the lives of our crew and the vessel, but unfortunately she began to leak, and our pumps would not keep her free. After I found that the water gained on me, I cut a hole in the cabin floor, and set all that could not pump to bailing with buckets. Our sails were very much torn; our jib and jib-stay were carried away.

We had hard work to keep the water out of the cabin, but succeeded, until the 23d, at which time we abandoned her, the water being then on the cabin floor. We could save nothing much. The Captain of the Brig who rescued us, saved some paint and oil and other stuff; we were in lat. 31, 24 N., long. 73, 19 W. The Brigs name is Alice Franklin. Two of our men were sick from exposure; one of them, Frank. Galloway, (colored) died after, on board the Brig. She brought us as far as Tybee Roads, and there we were taken on board the U. S. Revenue, Cutter Tany, Capt. Ottinger, and brought up to this place.

Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company.

The stockholders in the above company convened yesterday at the Court House. A. H. VanBokkelen, Esq., was called to the chair, and Messrs. London and Nutt appointed secretaries. The secretaries were appointed a committee to ascertain the amount of stock represented in person or by proxy. The committee reported a majority of the stock represented. Hon. Wm. S. Ashe appeared as the representative of the State.

On motion, the meeting adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock.

The meeting assembled this morning, Mr. VanBokkelen, in the chair.

When we came away nothing had been done. A resolution appointing a committee to examine into and derive some scheme for carrying on the work, as also a committee of Investigation was under discussion.—*Daily Journal of yesterday.*

ELECTION YESTERDAY.—Four hundred and ninety votes were cast yesterday for Special Magistrate, as follows:—Wm. T. J. Vann, Esq., 373; John Cowan, Esq., 116; and one cast for Mr. West.

Of course, Mr. Vann was re-elected. We did not know until yesterday that any other ticket would be run; nor do we now know that any great effort was made.—*Daily Journal, 3d inst.*

☞ The Fayetteville *Observer* cannot forget its partizanship even for a moment. It says that our remarks on the passage of the Cheraw and Coal Field Road charter are savage upon our Democratic friends. Now the main spoke in the wheel that rolled this thing on was the former standard-bearer of the *Observer's* own party, General Dockery, who, a little over two years ago, had the honor of being defeated by Governor Bragg. General Dockery, the standard-bearer of Whiggery, and one of the shining lights of Know-Nothingism. We think it all nonsense to talk about party in this connection; but if our illustration should be adopted as a suggestion, and really carried out, of the few members that would escape decapitation, nearly all would be Democrats.

☞ We publish to-day the amended charter, or the amendments to the charter of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company. It may be hereafter referred to. We don't know whether it will ever answer any other purpose than that of reference.

It will require cooler thought than we are yet able to bestow upon the subject to enable us to go fully or satisfactorily into the present position and prospects of Wilmington, in the new posture in which she has been placed by the passage of the Cheraw and Coal Mine Road, and the failure of the schemes for getting a North Carolina outlet for the products of the Deep River.

We are assured that things are not so bad as we had thought they were. That there are provisions in the bill, imposing a State tax on coal carried over the road just chartered, etc., which will operate advantageously to the Charlotte Road, and all that sort of thing. May be so; we only wish we could see it in that light, but as yet we cannot. The coal-fields are so much nearer to Wilmington than to Charleston, that a proper work can always secure the carrying of their products to this point, if that proper work be made; but the fact will remain that, in effect, a rival through line must result from the construction of this Cheraw Road, which will also drain the great cotton region of North Carolina—tap the W. S. & R. R. R., striking a fatal blow to that work.

The attention of our people is turning, and must fix upon something direct, feasible and *certain*.—Something that we can calculate on. In plain terms, a Wilmington connection with the mines, by a branch from one of our great works—a branch taking a central route, not to be tapped or tampered with, or made a cat's paw by our neighbors—a road perpendicular to the seaboard, connecting with the Wilmington and Weldon Road at precisely that point that will enable its freight to be delivered at tide-water quickest and cheapest. We have fooled and been fooled for nearly ten years, and are no nearer now than when we started. Things can't be expected to stand this way forever. Thus has arisen this Cheraw project and its success.

We don't know what the Town can do or that she can do anything—but if she can do anything, *that* is the direction to do it in. There she can't be tapped and victimised. Let all prejudices, squabbles, nonesenses be cast aside. If Fayetteville will meet us straight, as we propose to meet her, let us go in with her heart and hand, but at any rate let us go in.

We speak of a connection with the Wilmington & Weldon in preference to the Manchester simply because of the greater centrality of the route, rendering it more independent of all manœuvres from over the border.

These suggestions are hastily made—they are not matured plans or the results of mature deliberation. Their object is to invite thought—to call for deliberation.—*Daily Journal 2d inst,*

☞ The Legislature was to have adjourned this morning, and we think that more than probably it did. We give the report up to the hour of recess yesterday. This morning we went to the telegraph office for the purpose of sending a despatch of enquiry to Raleigh, but found that the line was not working to that point.

We learn that a strange error has occurred in the case of the Cheraw and Coal Fields Road, which, in all probability, will prove fatal to the bill. The capital of the company is fixed at two millions of dollars, and the intention was to allow the company to organize as soon as two hundred thousand dollars should be paid in. Messrs. Dockery and Christian, the parents and sponsors of the bill, saw to its engrossment, but on night before last they discovered that in the engrossed bill, in all the places where two hundred thousand dollars were intended, two millions have been inserted. The gentlemen having charge of the bill also took charge of its engrossment, and they are chargeable with this blunder. As it stands, the charter is totally unavailable, and the blunder could only be rectified by the passage of a supplementary bill, the passage of which was looked upon as impracticable.

It appears that the bill in regard to the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Road had not passed at the time when we published it, but that it subsequently did pass as published. The bill taxing railroads on through passengers and freight was reconsidered and defeated.—*Daily Journal 4th inst.*

☞ The Editor of the Warrenton *News*, W. A. Walsh, Esqr., who has been reporting in the House of Commons for the *Standard* during the present session and has acted as the able and attentive correspondent of the *Journal* during the session, gives the following just and correct account of the public business in the Legislature:

"PUBLIC BUSINESS IN THE LEGISLATURE.—Upwards of *five hundred* bills and resolutions have been entered on the calender of the House of Commons this session, besides others originating in the Senate and not yet transmitted to the House. Each and every one of these bills had to be read once and then submitted to a standing committee, to be reported on, before they could be again read in the House. The committees, upon whom devolve the important duty of examining into the provisions of the various measures proposed to be enacted into laws, have only the afternoon and night for that purpose, the rules of the two Houses compelling the attendance of the members at the morning sittings. It is the laborious attendance required on the committees that prevents the Legislature from having afternoon and night sittings at an earlier period of the sessions. After each bill has been reported on, the second reading takes place. At this stage the proposed law is debated and its friends and opponents try their strength. It is open to amendment or rejection, and hence, at this and the third reading, the parliamentary law gives a *talking* minority power to retard the progress of any measure, even in the face of an overwhelming majority. We do not say that this power has been unfairly exercised in this Legislature, but we mention the fact to show how unfounded the assertion may be, that the majority are accountable for the delay of public business. The contrary has often been the case, and the generous respect shown for the feelings of a minority has been unfairly used to damage political opponents.

If the General Assembly adjourns *sine die* on the 2d of February, it will give (exclusive of the Sabbaths and the recess at Christmas) a session of about sixty working days, which will compare favorably—taking into consideration the number of bills acted on—with any Legislature North or South for economy and despatch of public business."

From our Raleigh Correspondent.

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

RALEIGH, Jan. 30, 1857.

SENATE.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Senate was occupied with the discussion on the Rockingham and Coalfields Railroad, which was passed, reconsidered and now lays on the table for further amendment.

NIGHT SESSION.

A number of private bills and resolutions were acted on, but none of any public interest were brought forward.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

A message from the Senate, proposing to rescind the resolution to adjourn on the 2d of February, was laid on the table. A motion to reconsider the vote passing the Western Extension bill was rejected.

The bill granting aid to the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal, after some debate, and an able speech from Mr. Badham, it was defeated. Yeas 56, nays 63. A motion to reconsider was adopted.

NIGHT SESSION.

A bill to provide for the weighing of cotton and wheat, in the town of Wilmington, was taken up.—Mr. Holmes explained the object of the bill. Mr. Meares spoke strongly against the bill. He considered it as unjust and oppressive, and opposed levying any tax on the exports of the State, and moved to indefinitely postpone it. Mr. Holmes defended the bill. Wheat and cotton were weighed there now, and the object of the bill was to appoint a suitable person to superintend the weighing and inspecting. He spoke warmly of Mr. Meares' interference between him and his constituents. Motion rejected. Yeas 27, nays 68. Mr. Meares offered to amend by inserting, that no article, *not inspected or weighed*, shall be subject to charge. Adopted. Yeas 78, nays 21. The word "wheat" was stricken out. On motion of Mr. Holmes, an amendment was adopted, which provides that all articles weighed shall be subject to fees. Mr. Meares added "not to exceed 10 cents," which being agreed to, the bill passed its third reading.

On motion of Mr. Bridges, the bill to amend the charter of the Bank of Wilmington was taken up, and passed its second reading. On its third reading, Mr. Outlaw offered as amendment prohibiting the re-opening of the books when once shut. Mr. Holmes requested a postponement until Saturdarday, which was agreed to.

The bill to establish a new county by the name of Avery was read the third time and passed.

The remainder of the session was occupied with unimportant bills and resolutions.

RALEIGH, Jan. 31, 1857.

SENATE.

Mr. Cherry introduced a series of resolutions relative to N. Carolina share of the public lands.

Mr. W. H. Thomas introduced a bill providing for a homestead valued at $500. After some private resolutions, were passed.

On motion of Mr. Fonville, the Fayetteville Coal field Railroad bill was taken up. He spoke at much length in its favor, but it was defeated.

The bill to amend the charter of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad, was read the third time and passed.

The bill to amend the charter of the Atlantic and N. C. Railroad, providing for a loan of $400,000, was read and opposed by Mr. Lane. Messrs. Speight, Cameron, Houston and Mills, advocated the passage of the bill. Mr. W. R. Myers offered an amendment making the coupon bonds payable in Raleigh—yeas 10, nays 30. Mr. Clarke offered an amendment requiring a mortgage to the State before the loan was accepted—adopted. The bill then passed its second reading—yeas 25, nays 14. Rules being suspended, the bill passed its third reading.

The Senate took a recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The bill providing for the weighing of Cotton in Wilmington was taken up. Messrs. Houston warmly advocated the measure, and was supported by Mr. Person, passed its third reading.

A message was sent to the House concurring in the proposition to adjourn sine die, on Wednesday morning, at 7½ o'clock.

A message from the House transmitting amendments to the Cheraw and Coal Fields bill, which were concurred in. Mr. Gorrel from the Committee on the Governor's Message relative to the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, reported that in their opinion, if the present General Assembly should adjourn without making an appropriation for its completion, that the whole work would languish and the interests of the State suffer. The Committee recommends $300,000 be granted.

NIGHT SESSION.

A bill to incorporate a Railroad from some point on the N. C. Railroad to Lenoir in Caldwell County, passed its third reading.

Mr. A. J. Jones offered a substitute for the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company's bill, as prepared by the Committee. It places the work under the control of the Board of Internal Improvements, it also provides for the payment of the debts of the Company. This substitute was adopted—yeas 18, nays 16.

The bill to incorporate the Rockingham and Coalfields Railroad passed its third reading—yeas 19, nays 15.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Humphrey introduced a bill giving copies of the public laws to clerks of the two Houses, which was read the second and third time and passed.

The vote rejecting the bill in aid of the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal was re-considered. This bill has only the original sum of $250,000, the additional sum of $100,000 asked for was stricken out, and the bill passed its second reading—yeas 57, nays 43. The rules were suspended, and the bill passed its third reading—yeas 56, nays 42.

On motion of Mr. Gilliam, the House agreed to reconsider the vote rejecting the bill for the relief of the N. C. Railroad.

The Senate bill establishing a standard weight for the bushel of grain, was read the second and third time, and passed.

The bill for the relief of the N. C. Railroad was taken up. The passage of the bill was advocated by Messrs. Outlaw, Jenkins, Bridgers and Montgomery, and opposed by Messrs. Long, Rusby, and Leach, of Davidson. Messrs. Bledsoe and Ferebee spoke strongly in favor of it. Messrs. Ward and Dargan against it. After a spirited debate, it passed its second reading—yeas 48, nays 45; it also passed its third reading—yeas 49, nays 46.

A resolution, by Mr. Badham, prosposing to extend the time for adjourning from 7 A. M. to 3 P. M. on Monday next. After the rejection of a number of amendments, the House finally agreed to adjourn on Wednesday next—yeas 54, nays 42.

A bill authorizing the public Treasurer to borrow money was also passed.

The House then took a recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

A bill to amend the charter of the Cheve Turnpike Company was read the second and third time and passed.

A bill to charter the town of Columbus also passed its third reading.

A bill to incorporate the Salem and Germantown Railroad Company was taken up, and after a long debate it passed its third reading.

A bill to renew the charter of New Garden Boarding School was read the second and third time.

A bill to restrain the Bank of the State from issuing small notes was introduced by Mr. Hill, of Halifax, who stated the bill was intended to correct an oversight in the charter passed the day before. It gave rise to a debate, which was sustained until the hour of recess.

NIGHT SESSION.

A bill to amend the act incorporating the French Broad and Greenfield Railroad was passed after some discussion—yeas 56, nays 38.

The bill presented by Mr. Hill, of Halifax, to prevent the Bank of the State from issuing small notes, was defeated—yeas 39, nays 41.

A bill allowing a wife's testimony in cases of assault and battery to be taken against the husband, passed its second and third readings.

Several private bills were acted upon.

The House adjourned at a few minutes past 9 o'clock.

RALEIGH, Feb. 2, 1857.

SENATE.

Mr Holt moved that the vote by which the Fayetteville and Coal Field Railroad bill was defeated, be re-considered, which was rejected. Yeas 18, nays 22.

A bill to establish a new county by the name of Avery was rejected. Yeas 14, nays 25.

The bill concerning the weighing of Cotton in the town of Wilmington passed its third reading.

The bill to incorporate the Metropolitan Bank was postponed indefinitely.

The bill to incorporate the Rockingham Coal Field Railroad Company was taken up on its third reading. Mr. Houston moved it be indefinitely postponed—not agreed to. Mr. A. J. Jones offered an amendment prohibiting a connection with any river or railroad in Virginia—rejected 24 to 9. Mr. Houston, an amendment prohibiting the road to go within 10 miles of the Virginia line instead of 5 miles in the bill. Mr. Boyed opposed the amendment, as it would prevent the road from reaching the Coal Fields—rejected 12 to 23. Mr. A. J. Jones offered another amendment locating the road at some point east of Greensboro'—rejected 17 to 18. Mr. Holt, an amendment providing for the forfeiture of the charter if the stock is not taken in 18 months after the passage of the bill—rejected 18 to 19. Mr. A. J. Jones moved to postpone to 4th of July. Yeas 16, nays 19. Mr. Battle, an amendment taxing passengers and freights—rejected. Yeas 14, nays 19.

The Senate took a recess until 3 o'clock.

AFTERNOON AND NIGHT SESSIONS.

The afternoon and night sessions were occupied with the protracted debate upon the Rockingham and Coal Fields bill. Mr. A. J. Jones, assisted by Mr. Houston, fought the bill with very unusual pertinacity. Upwards of twenty amendments were voted down, yet they succeeded in staving off a decision until this morning.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The engrossed bill from the Senate, granting aid to the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, was read the first time, and, on motion of Mr. Ferrebee, was made the special order for half-past three o'clock.

Mr. Elliott introduced a bill to authorize the Bank of Cape Fear to issue one and two dollar notes.—Read the first time. The House refused to suspend the rules for a second reading.

Mr. Ferrebee moved a message be sent to the Senate, proposing to adjourn at 5 o'clock, A. M., on the morning of Wednesday. After some debate, the motion was adopted.

Mr. Outlaw introduced a bill concerning fishing in Salmon Creek, Bertie county. Read the second and third times.

On motion of Mr. Lewis, of Wake, the bill concerning the Lunatic Asylum was taken up and passed its second and third readings. This bill authorizes the Public Treasurer to issue, from time to time, a sum not exceeding $20,000, for the support of the insane poor.

A bill to incorporate the Moore and Montgomery Plank Road Company was rejected.

A bill to amend the Constitution of the State, concerning taxation on land, after a few remarks from Mr. Folk, was rejected. Yeas 29, nays 57.

A bill introduced by Mr. Davidson, repealing the 37th section 61st chapter of the Revised Code, which prohibits the building of railroads, canals, &c., by private individuals, without a charter, was rejected. Yeas 58, nays 62.

A bill to incorporate the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, in Wilmington, was rejected. Yeas 21, nays 55. Messrs. Holmes and Tate supported the bill.

A bill to consolidate the offices of County Surveyors and Processionists, was rejected.

A bill to incorporate the North Carolina and Piedmont Manufacturing Company, was postponed until the 4th of March.

A bill to charter the Bank of Lexington was postponed to the 4th of March.

A bill to charter the Gas, Coal and Transportation Company, was rejected, reconsidered, and passed its third reading.

A resolution requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress to support an application in favor of the Mexican volunteers, was amended by inserting the soldiers of 1812 and the revolutionary war, and passed.

A large number of private bills and resolutions were acted on.

The House took a recess until 3 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Cape Fear and Deep River bill was under discussion the entire session. It was warmly supported by Messrs. Lewis of Wake, Ferebee, Meares and Gilliam, and strongly opposed by Messrs. Dargan and Cotten. An amendment by Mr. Dargan prohibiting the employment of any of the present directors or contractors for the next two years. Pending the debate and this amendment, the House took a recess.

NIGHT SESSION.

The debate was resumed on the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company. Mr. Cotten offered an amendment giving only $200,000, one half to be subscribed by individuals. Both amendments were adopted. Mr. Lewis, of Wake, considered Mr. Cotten's amendment as destructive to the bill, and commented on his conduct in introducing it. Mr. Cotten replied and defended the course he pursued. Mr. Ward spoke earnestly in favor of the work. The bill was rejected. Yeas 32, nays 51. Mr. Gilliam moved to reconsider, which motion was supported by Messrs. Ferebee and Outlaw. Mr. Dargan again spoke in opposition to the bill. A spirited debate ensued between Messrs. Jenkins, Jones, Bridges and Scales. The House agreed to reconsider. Yeas 55, nays 31.

The House then adjourned.

RALEIGH, Feb. 3, 1857.

SENATE.

The bill to amend the charter of Elizabeth City was read the third time and passed.

Mr. Boyd moved that the Rockingham and Coalfield Railroad bill be made the order of the day for 12 o'clock. Mr. A. J. Jones moved to lay the motion on the table, which was adopted, and thus killed the bill.

The bill to incorporate the Tar River Navigation Company, was read the second time, and on motion of Mr. Clarke, was laid on the table.

A bill to amend the Militia law, making provision for the election of officers in case any Company fails to do so, passed its third reading.

A bill to revive the charter of the Chatham Railroad Company, was read the second time. Mr. A. J. Jones moved to postpone indefinitely, rejected—yeas 13, nays 23. It passed its second reading, and was made the special order for 4 o'clock, this evening.

The Stanmire claim occupied the remainder of the Session, and by passing its third reading, has ended the discussion of a claim which has been before the Legislature ever since 1838. The resolution gives Mr. Stanmire $2,834 in lieu of all claims on the State.

The Senate then adjourned until 3 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The bill to amend the charter of the Bank of Clarendon, passed its third reading.

The bill to amend the charter of the Western Railroad Company, was amended by limiting its capital stock to one million and a half. It then passed its third reading.

By permission, Mr. Mills introduced a bill to amend the charter of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company, authorizing the extension of the road to Columbus. Rejected.

A message was sent to the House, proposing to adjourn at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

A bill to revive the Chatham Railroad charter, was amended by prohibiting any connection with roads running into South Carolina, and preventing its terminating within 3 miles of the Cheraw Road. It then passed its third reading.

A bill to incorporate the Greensboro' Gold Mining and Smelting Company passed its third reading.

The Senate then took a recess.

NIGHT SESSION.

A number of private bills and resolutions were passed, after which the Senate took a recess, awaiting the action of the House of Commons. After assembling again, the usual routine of returning thanks, &c., had been gone through, the Senate adjourned, *sine die*, at 1 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Speaker presented a memorial from the Bank of Clarendon, in Fayetteville, requesting that the 16th section of their charter be so amended as to authorize them to pay out the small notes of other banks when received in the course of business, and presented a bill for that purpose, which, under the suspension of the rules, was read the second and third time and passed.

Mr. Reeves introduced a resolution appropriating $1000 to aid in the construction of a road across the Allegbanies in Surry county.

Mr. Bynum introduced a bill to amend the charter of the Chatham Railroad.

On motion of Mr. Ogburn, the rules were suspended to take up the Western Railroad bill. The bill passed its third reading. The bill authorizes the company to mortgage the works as security for bonds, &c.

Mr. Settle moved to reconsider a resolution in favor of Governor Moorehead and others, concerning some lands on Shepherd's Point, at Beaufort Harbor. It was opposed by Mr. Jones, and after an irregular debate, was finally postponed to the 4th of March.

The bill for the relief of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company was taken up on reconsideration and passed its second reading—yeas 47, nays 41. The rules were suspended and the bill put on its third reading. Mr. Ferebee moved to strike out Mr. Cotten's amendment. Mr. Leach, of Davidson, spoke at length and with much warmth against the bill. Mr. Caldwell supported the bill. Mr. Jenkins made a very able reply to Mr. Leach. Messrs. Prickett and Hackney spoke against striking out the amendment, and was replied to by Mr. Ferebee. Mr. Settle was strongly opposed to the work, as he did not consider it practicable, and was speaking when the hour for recess arrived.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The debate on the Cape Fear and Deep River bill was resumed. Mr. Settle continued his remarks, and made a very strong speech against the work, which he did not consider practicable. His speech evidently made a great impression. Mr. Outlaw made an other earnest appeal, and stated that the Democratic party would be held responsible for the defeat of the measure before the House. After some remarks in reply, from Mr. Settle, Mr. Holmes replied to Mr. Settle until the hour of recess.

NIGHT SESSION.

The debate was continued. The House refused to strike out Mr. Cotten's amendment. Yeas 30, nays 43. Mr. Gilliam offered a substitute, which authorized the sale of the works to certain individuals.—Mr. Shepherd vacated the chair, and made a powerful speech in opposition to what he called a monstrous measure. After a reply from Mr. Gilliam, Mr. Shepherd made another appeal to the justice and generosity of the House. He was followed by Mr. Settle, who quoted from the law reports and decisions, the fact that the river below Fayetteville was often unnavigable. Mr. Holmes replied to Mr. Settle's arguments. Several amendments were offered and rejected. At eleven o'clock it became evident that the opponents of the bill were speaking against time, and the bill must be killed in consequence. At half-past 12, the usual vote of thanks was given to the Speaker and Clerks of the House. Mr. Shepherd returned thanks in an eloquent and feeling speech, in which he alluded to the disappointments of the hopes of his constituents, and, in conclusion, adjourned the House *sine die*.

The members of all parties crowded around the Speaker's chair to bid him farewell. There are but few members remaining in town. The early morning trains have conveyed the majority of them on their route homewards.

For the Journal.

At a meeting of the general committee on the Moore's Creek Battle Monument, held at the Court House, in Wilmington, on the 4th February, 1857, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the chairman of this meeting appoint a committee of three, (with power to add others if necessary,) to meet the committee of arrangements appointed at the last meeting of this committee, at Long Creek Bridge, on Saturday, the 14th instant.

Whereupon, the following gentlemen were appointed said committee: Dr. P. M. Walker, Thomas H Ashe, Wm. B. Meares.

On motion, the chairman was added to said committee.

Resolved, That the chairman appoint a committee of two, for the purpose of making arrangements with the Railroad and Steamboat Companies, to convey persons to and from the celebration at Moore's Creek battle ground, on the 27th instant; and that said committee publish said arrangements in hand-bill form and otherwise.

The chairman appointed, under the last resolution, Col. John McRae and A. J Grady said committee.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to raise funds to pay the expenses of the celebration on the 27th instant.

Whereupon, the chairman appointed the following gentlemen said committee: Dr. J. D. Bellamy, Donald McRae, and W. T. J. Vann.

On motion, *Resolved*, That the military companies of the State are hereby respectfully invited to attend the celebration of the anniversary of the Battle of Moore's Creek, on the 27th instant.

On motion, the town papers are requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

F. J. HILL, Chairman.

A. J. GRADY, Secretary.

Congress—Friday.

SENATE.—Mr. Reid presented joint resolutions of the legislature of North Carolina in favor of additional appropriations for the improvement of the mouth of Cape Fear river. On motion by Mr. Hale, a resolution was adopted calling on the President of the United States for copies of any papers which may have been received at either of the executive departments relating to the proclamation of martial law in the Territory of Washington by Gov. Stevens, and the arrest and retention of a judge of the said Territory by a military guard while holding a district court of the United States. Mr. Houston addressed the Senate in favor of the adoption of the resolutions submitted by him some time since calling for certain information in reference to officers of the navy; but, without taking the question, their further consideration was postponed until to-morrow. After a long exective session the Senate adjurned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Senate bill for the relief of Charles Lucus, report from the Committee on the Judiciary, was taken up, read a third time, and passed. After the reception of a number of reports of a private nature from the various committies, and the introduction of certain bills for reference, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the private calender, and proceeded to consider the bill from the Court of Claims for the relief of Michael Nourse, reported from the Commitree of Claims with an unfavorable recommendation. This bill is founded upon the petition of Michael Nourse for the difference between his salary as chief clerk of the Treasury Department and that paid to the Register of the Treasury. The bill was debated at considerable length, Messrs. Walker of Alabama, Smith of Virginia, and Haven of New York, arguing in favor of its passage, and Messrs. Letcher of Virginia, and Taylor of Louisiana, in opposition thereto; but, without taking any action thereon, the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

Important from Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 29.—Advices have reached here from Tampico to the 14th inst. The news is highly important.

A battle was fought on the 16th between the revolutionists under Gen. Garcia and the government troops. Many were killed on both sides, through the government forces claim the victory. The battle occurred at the old town, every house in which had been pillaged.

At the latest advices the revolutionists were advancing upon Tampico, being then only four miles distant. The government troops were preparing for the defense of the town.

The American consul at Tampico has sent to New Orleans, requesting the collector to send a revenue cutter immediately to protect American residents and their property, as the revolutionists threaten to pillage the town.

More About the Lost "Lyonnais" Steamer.

BOSTON, Jan. 28.—A vessel arrived at this port mentions having spoken with the barque Essex, bound for Rio Janeiro, having on board two seamen of the lately foundered steamer Lyonnais. They report that sixty persons were drowned, but that the balance took to the boats, and probably many were saved, as there were other vessels in sight.

The Florida Indians.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 1.—Advices have been received from Florida to 30th Jan. A requisition had been made by General Harney for three companies of volunteers within thirty days. The Indians appear to be concentrated in force near New Engrage. A plan had been laid to surround and intercept them.

Supreme Court.

The following decisions have been delivered since our last report:

By NASH, C. J. Williams v Griffin, from Beaufort, affirming the Judgment.

By PEARSON J. In *Doe ex dem* Willams v Corneil, from Moore, affirming the judgment. Also, in Phillips v Murphy, from Cumberland, affirming the judgment. Also, in Smith v Eason, from Wayne awarding a *venire de novo*.—Also, in Hailey v Wheeler, from Granville, affirming the judgment. Also, in Johnston v Sikes, from, Wilson affirming the order. Also in Harrison v Bridgers, from Nash, affirming the judgment. Also, in Grimsley v Hooker, in equity, from Greene, directing a reference.

By BATTLE, J. In Smith v Sasser. from Wayne, awarding a *venire de novo*. Also, in Berrett v Cole, from Moore, awarding a *venire de novo*. Also, in Carter v Streator, from Anson, affirming the judgment. Also in Batten v Collier, from Johnson, affirming the judgment. Also in Green and Lane v Kamegay, from Wayne, affirming the judgment. Also, in Bateman v Latharn, in equity, from Washington.

Rail Road Disaster

AUGUSTA, Feb. 1.—The upward bound train on the Georgia Rail Road, experienced a serious accident when about seventeen miles from this place. Some forty passengers were more or less injured, and among them was Gov. Johnson, of Tennessee, who had one of his arms broken. Two ladies were seriously hurt. Further Particulars are not yet obtained.

AN ACT

To alter and amend the charter of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company, as amended.

SECTION. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the acts of the last General Assembly, incorporating the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company be, and the same are hereby altered and amended in the particulars hereinafter recited, a majority of the stockholders of said company in general meeting concurring therein. It shall be competent for said company to commence the construction and completion of said road at any eligible point, on the west bank of the north-west branch of the Cape Fear river, and from that point as a temporary terminus, to continue the work westwardly as if said point had been mentioned in the original charter, with the other points named therein; and that it shall likewise be competent for said company at a future day to extend their road eastwardly, near, or into the town of Wilmington, on the east side of the Cape Fear river; and until the town and the said temporary terminus shall be connected by such eastern extension, the said company shall have power and authority to purchase or lease, and to erect, have and to hold all necessary wharves, warehouses or other structures within said town, and to connect the same with said temporary terminus by means of steam or other boats or vessels to be used on said river for that purpose.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That in case the railroad company shall fail to build that portion of the road between said temporary terminus and the town of Wilmington, within six years from and after the passage of this act, that then said town of Wilmington, as a corporation, or the citizens thereof, or both combined, shall have power and authority to build said portion of the road, and for the costs of the same, the railroad company shall issue certificates of stock to the parties entitled thereto, as contributors to said work.

SEC 3. *Be it further enacted*, That the said road shall consist of two great divisions: the eastern commencing at the temporary or other eastern terminus, and terminating at Charlotte; and the western commencing at that point, to be regularly built to the western terminus of said road; and that each of said divisions shall be built in sections of twenty-five miles each, save the last section of each division, which may be less; and save also the portion from the town of Wilmington to the aforesaid temporary terminus, which shall constitute a separate and distinct section, whatever may be its length, and whenever the same may be built.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That nothing in this act and the original charter shall be so construed as to prevent the said company from putting under contract, the whole, or any part of their road, at any time, so as to prepare the road-bed, bridges and trestle, for the reception of the superstructure, at the earliest practicable day. It shall likewise be competent for the company to commence and complete either division of the road by itself, or to commence and prosecute the work on both divisions at one and the same time; and the mortgage and pledge required to be executed upon the completion of the first section of either division as aforesaid, shall be drawn, held and taken as applying to each of the great divisions of the road, as separate and distinct works, and as if said divisions were included in separate and distinct mortgages and pledges, subjecting either division to forfeiture and foreclosure, for a failure on its part, and authorizing and requiring a foreclosure and forfeiture of that division only, which shall fail to comply with the conditions thereof: And said mortgage and pledge shall be so drawn, held and construed, until the two divisions shall be completed, and thenceforth the fulfilment of the conditions, as to the entire liabilities of the company, shall attach to the entire road, and subject the whole work as aforesaid, to forfeiture upon the non performance of the conditions and provisions required of the two divisions separately as aforesaid.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That the said company shall have power and authority to open books for subscription for the capital stock of the company from time to time, and when they may deem the same practicable with the means they may have at command. They shall have authority to construct a branch from some suitable point on the line of their road to the town of Fayetteville; and also to locate and construct one or more branches from their main stem in the counties of Richmond and Anson to the coalfields in the counties of Moore and Montgomery; and likewise construct a branch from their main stem, in the county of Richmond, to the town of Gold Hill, and that said branches, and each of them, shall be built agreeably to the provisions and limitations applicable to the main stem, as part of the eastern division of said road; and shall be included in the mortgage and pledge required to be made to the State as aforesaid.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That each and every county on the line of the whole road shall be authorized and empowered to subscribe

☞ Huckleberry is the name of a new Post Office in Brunswick county, N. C., eight miles from Wilmington, on the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad. John D. Smaw, P. M. The mail for which closes at Wilmington Post Office on Thursdays, at 7 P. M.

Executive Message on the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company.

To the Honorable, the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina.

I deem it my duty to lay before you some facts in relation to the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, in which the State is largely interested, not only as a stockholder, but as endorser to the company.

I would not trouble you with any communication at this late period of your session, and when it is about to close, but for the reason that I fear that there exists some misapprehension as to the real state of affairs, so far at least as the State is concerned.

By the act of 1852-'53, the capital stock of the company was increased to the sum of $350.000, and the State agreed to pay $80,000 provided individuals would pay the sum of $40,000. By section 5th of said act, it was further provided "that if the sum of $120,000 should be found insufficient to complete said improvement, an additional sum of $30,000 may be raised by said company, either by procuring subscriptions of stock on the part of individuals, so as to increase the capital stock to $350 000, by this act authorized, or to issue bonds in the name and behalf of the company, signed by the president, with the corporate seal of the company, and countersigned by its treasurer, in such sums, not exceeding $30,000, and upon such terms as the president and directors shall and may prescribe, and the said president and directors are hereby authorized to pledge the nett proceeds arising from tolls or the property of the company for the redemption of said bonds.

I am informed that by virtue of this provision the company made bonds to the amount of $27,500, to which sundry individuals are sureties, and raised the money on them, and that the interest was to be paid semi-annually, and the principal about the first January, 1859, and that a mortgage was made early in the year 1854, pledging the profits of the company to pay the interest as it might accrue, and upon all the property of the company, including its works on the river, to secure the principal, and such interest as might remain due when the principal becomes due, and providing for a sale of the property and works of the company, when the said bonds matured, unless the principal and interest then due should be paid.

I endeavored to procure a copy of this mortgage some time since from a gentleman connected with the company, and one was made out, but before it reached my hands, it was, I am informed, handed to the chairman of the committee lately appointed in the House of Commons to investigate the affairs of the company, and I regret that it cannot now be had. I have no doubt, however, that the provisions of the deed are substantially as stated.

By the act of the last session, the company were authorized to issue bonds payable to the public treasurer for the sum of $300,000, with coupons bearing six per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, and the principal payable, $100,000 on the first of January, 1865, the same amount the first of January, 1875, and the like amount the first of January, 1885, which were to be endorsed by the public treasurer, upon the condition that the company execute first a pledge by way of mortgage to the Governor, and his successors in office, of so much of the profits of the company as might suffice to pay the accruing interest; secondly, a mortgage to the same, "of all the estate, real and personal, belonging, or that may hereafter belong to the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, or in any manner pertaining, or that may pertain to the State of North Carolina from the payment of the whole, or any part of the bonds hereby authorized to be made and issued."

These mortgages were executed, as I believe, in exact accordance with the provisions of the act, were approved by the Governor and Attorney General, duly registered, and are now on file in the Executive office.

But there seems to be some misapprehension as to the rights of the State and the duty of the Governor as her trustee, in case of failure by the company to meet the interest as it falls due upon the endorsed bonds.

An examination of the act and of the mortgage will show that the Governor, in such case, is authorized only to appoint an agent and receiver to collect the tolls and pay the interest.

The difficulty is, that in the present state of the works there are no tolls to collect.

A further examination of the 7th section of the act and of the mortgage which conforms thereto, will show that the Governor is only authorized to sell the property and works of the company, on failure of the company "to pay off and redeem the principal of said bonds at such times and in such amounts as shall be due, according to the tenor of said bonds."

In other words, no sale can be made under the State's mortgage without the consent of the stockholders, prior to the first of January, 1865; after which, on non-payment by the company, a sale might be effected, and the act provides that "the proceeds of such sale shall be applied, first to pay off and redeem the whole amount of principal of said bonds and all interest then due, and to pay the excess to the president and directors of the company."

Thus it will be seen that the State cannot take charge of the work by an agent so as to realize anything to pay the interest, nor can she now orecl se her mortgage.

The work may be sold at the time indicated under the mortgage, to individuals.

It may be proper for me to add that there are judgments and executions against the company to a large amount; but how much I am not prepared to say, obtained subsequent to the execution of the mortgage to the State. It is insisted by the parties concerned, that they can now sell the equity of redemption on the work of the company on the river, being real estate.

Under existing circumstances, there being already two mortgages upon the works, and from the very nature of the interest and kind of property proposed to be sold, I incline to the opinion that nothing would pass by such a sale. But in this I may be mistaken, as the question is one of difficulty; at all events it would result in litigation, and the State would, in the end, be appealed to as a stockholder in the company, to pay the debts.

In view of the fact that the affairs of this Company have been brought prominently before both branches of the General Assemoly at this session, and that there has been action upon the same, I do not deem it decorous on my part to indicate any opinion of my own as to the measures which should be adopted under the circumstances.

Believing, however, that there was some mis-apprehension prevailing as to the right of the State, and as my duties under the mortgages executed for her benefit, I have considered it my duty to make this cummunication, so that the facts may be brought to your notice.

Unless it is the opinion of the General Assembly that it will be best for the State to abondon the work, it seems to me that some measure should if possible, be adopted at this session, to protect the State's interest, which is not large as a stockholder, but much larger as endorser of the bonds of the company.

THOS. BRAGG.

Executive Department, Jan. 30, '57.

President's Dinner.—The Minnesota Bill.—The Life Boats on the Jersey Coast.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Mr. Buchanan dined with President Pierce this evening. There was a large party, including ladies. Messrs Crittenden, Douglas, Campbell and others were present.

There was no mention of slavery in the discussion on the admission of minnesota as a State, nor is it mentioned in the bill.

The Secretary of the Treasury recommends to Congress the appointment of additional superintendents of Life-Saving Stations on the Jersey coast, and more life boats of higher draft than those now in use. He objects to pensioning the families of those who lose there their lives in aiding the ship wrecked.

Later from Merico—Invasion Expected.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 31.—The schooner *Anita* has arrived at this port, bringing dates from Tampico to the 16th inst.

An invasion of that place by GARZA was bourly looked for.

The house of the British Consular Agent at Tampico had been entered by order of the Revolutionary Chiefs, and robbed of $240,000 which had been placed there for safety by merchants.

Several fights have occurred.

From Mexico.

NEW ORLENS, Feb. 2.—Dates from Vera Cruz to the 20th ult. have been received. It was reported that Soto retires from the ministry. There were also rumors of new insurrection at Huebla. San. Louis affairs were unchanged.

THE ACTS OF THE LEGISLATURE.—We are indebted to S. A. Holmes, Esq., for a copy of the acts, &c., passed by the Legislature, which closed its Session at Raleigh, at 11 o'clock, on last Tuesday night.—We publish to-day the public and private acts, the resolutions will be given next week. We do not suppose the acts are entirely accurate, but we give such as we have received.

PUBLIC LAWS.

1. An Act to amend the 99th chapter of the Revised Code, entitled revenue. [We give only the alterations made in the Revenue Act of 1854-'55—the parts not entered being still in force. On every $100 worth of land, including improvements thereon and entries of land, a tax of 15 cents. On all taxables polls, 50 cents. Discontinues the tax heretofore levied for the Insane Asylum. On turnpike tollgates, $15; on other gates permitted to be erected across roads, $5; on public ferries a tax equal to seven times the largest toll demanded; on toll bridges, $15. On studs and jacks, $6, unless the price for a season be more than that sum and then the tax to be the highest season price. Owners of such animals, living out of the State, and standing them in it, to pay the tax forthwith to the sheriff. On every dollar of nett interest, over $6, a tax of four cents. Upon every dollar more than $6 of nett dividend or profit upon money invested in steam vessels of twenty tons burden and upward, or in stocks of any kind, or in shares of any incorporated or trading company, whether in or out of the State, and including bank dividends, bonds and certificates of debt of any other State, a tax of four cents. On every $100 employed in negro trading 33⅓ cents—in any other species of trade, whether carried on with cash or upon credit, 20 cts. Upon each sulky, gig, buggy, barouche, carriage and other pleasure vehicle, of the value of $50 and upwards, one per cent. on the value thereof. Upon gold and silver plate and ornamental jewelry, except that worn by females, of as great value as $25, a tax of 1¼ per cent. on the value thereof. On each gold watch in use, $1 25; on each silver or other watch, 30 cents; on each harp, $2 50; on each piano-forte, $1 50; on each pistol and bowie knife, $1 25; on dirks and sword canes, 65 cents. On licensed retailers of wines, spiritous liquors, &c., $30. On gold headed walking canes, 50 cents; on silver headed canes, 25 cents. On all keepers of houses for public entertainment, whether in town or country, whose receipts amount to $300 or more, a tax of one-fourth of 1 per ct. On every public billiard-table, $125, unless there be more than one kept in the same room, and in that case a tax of $65 on each additional one. On private billiard-tables, $25 each. On each bowling alley, $50; and on each additional one kept by the same person, $15. On each livery stable $25. On each pack of playing cards sold, 35 cents, to be paid by the seller. On all pedlers of patent medicines, razors, razor strops, toothache remedies, &c., a tax of $10 for each county in which they peddle. On persons putting up lightning rods, $30 for each county. On daguerreotypists, Ambrotypists and photographists, $10 for each county in which they take likenesses. On each mortgage deed, marriage contract and deed in trust, $1. On marriage licenses, $1 each. Taxes imposed on retailers, ordinaries and inns, and tavern keepers, pedlars, billiard tables, bowling alleys and livery stables to be paid in advance to the sheriff. On every mercant, merchant tailor or jeweller, one-third of one per cent. on all goods, wares, &c., except ready-made clothing; and on the amount of purchases of ready-made clothing, whether for males or females, one per cent. On every merchant, apothecary, druggist or other dealer, consignee or agent, selling at wholesale or retail, spirituous liquors, wines or cordials, five per cent. on the capital employed. Agents selling patent medicines to pay 33⅓ per cent. on the value. On commission merchants, two per cent. on ther commissions. Auctioneers to pay five per cent. on the value of goods sold by him when such goods are brought into the State by non-residents.—merchants to pay their tax to sheriffs on the 1st of April. On pedlars of riding vehicles manufactured out of the State, $40 for each county; on all horses and mules brought into the State for sale, $12,50 in each county. Both these items to be paid in advance to the sheriff. Every person, whether by agency or otherwise, enaged in buying and selling vehicles, not of the manufacture of this State, to pay a tax of 1 per cent on the sum of their purchases. On amount of purchases of parts of such vehicles brought from abroad, one-half of 1 per cent. All manufacturers, of whatsoever calling, to pay a tax of one-half of 1 per cent upon the sums of their purchases made out of the State. On dentists, physicians, lawyears, State and county officers, persons in the employ of corporate and private companies, and all persons, ministers of the Gospel excepted, whose practic, salaries or fees, or all of them together, shall yield an annual gross income of $500, a tax of $5; and for all sums so received over $500, a tax of 1 per cent. On each attorney's license granted, $15. On all insurance companies in the State, $100; and on all agencies of such companies incorporated out of the State, $100 for each county in which an agency may be established. On all agencies of banks incorporated out of the State, a tax of $500. On express companies $10 for every county in which they may deliver packages. On circuses and menageries, $75 for each county in which they exhibit. On stage and theatical companies, rope dancers, slight of hand performers, tumblers, &c., $40 for each county. On exhibitors of natural curiosities, not already mentioned, $20 for each county. On singers, dancers, lecturers, &c., for reward, $10 for each county. The comptroller to have printed forms of tax lists sent to each county court clerk. Clerks to return an abstract to the comptroller on or before the 1st day of June. Sheriffs and other receivers of public money to settle with the comptroller between the last day of June and 1st day of October. The sheriffs to return, upon oath, to the court of pleas and quarter sessions of his county at the term next preceding the time at which he may settle with the comptroller, a list of all moneys which he may have received from the clerks of courts, or as double taxes, imposed on unlisted property, or on merchants, merchant tailors, jewellers, licensed retailers by small measure, houses of public entertainment, ordinary or inn keepers, billiard tables, bowling alleys, stage players, sleight of hand performers, rope dancers, tumblers, wire dancers, circus riders, equestrian performers, exhibitors of natural or artificial curiosities, apothecaries, druggists, non-resident owners of studhorses and jackasses, horses and mules brought into the State for sale, sellers of carriages, buggies and other riding vehicles, manufacturers of riding vehicles on the sums of the purchases bought out of the State of any pieces or parts of such riding vehicles, and on all other manufacturers, upon the sums or amount of their purchase made out of the State, peddlers, brokers, insurance companies, agencies of banks incorporated out of the State, exhibitors of menageries, singers, dancers, ethiopian serenaders, performers for reward on musical instruments, and other exhibitors for public amusement for reward, dealers in spiritous liquors, livery stables, county registers, auctioneers, commission merchants, and on any and all other subjects for which he ought to account.

2. An Act to extend the provisions of an act passed by the General Assembly at its session of 1854'-5, entitled "An Act to extend the time for perfecting titles to land heretofore entered." [Extends the provisions of said act to January 1, 1859.]

3. An Act to authorize the inspectors of naval stores in the town of Wilmington to gauge the article of spirits of turpentine. [Allows inspectors five cents for each and every cask or barrel gauged. No other person to gauge under a penalty of $100.]

4. An Act for the benefit of the Insane Asylum [Appropriating $35,000 for erecting enclosures, supplying water, &c.]

5. An Act concerning the coupon bonds, of the State.—[Authorizes the public treasurer to issue coupon bond of the denomination of $500.]

6. An Act to provide for the better securing costs in actions of ejectment. [Defendant to give bond for payment of costs, in case of failure, to successfully defend the action.]

7. An Act to declare the meaning of that portion of the Revised Code which relates to fire-hunting by night. [True intent and meaning of the act is to prevent fire-hunting for deer with a gun or guns in the night time.]

8. An act to secure the holders of the coupon bonds of this State against loss by accident, &c. [The public treasurer to register such bonds, with amount, number, date, &c., in a book to be kept by him, and such registry to be evidence when the bonds are lost or destroyed. Such registered bonds to be transferable only at the office of the public treasurer.]

9. A supplementary act to take the sense of the people of the State relative to the proposed amendment to the Constitution. [People to vote for or against Free Suffrage on the first Thursday in August, 1857.]

10. An act concerning registration of Sheriff's bonds, &c. [Sheriff's and Constable's bonds to be registered in the register's office, and certified copies from the register's book to be read in evidence when the original bond is lost or destroyed.]

11. An act to amend the 8th section of the 45th chapter of the Revised Code. [Strikes out the word "seizure" in the 6th line and inserts "sale."]

12. An act to repeal in part the 17th section of the 85th chapter of the Revised Code. ["When a master of a vessel, on the Cape Fear river, refuses a pilot, such pilot shall be entitled to the full pilotage as though he had performed the service. Repeals the law to the contrary.]

13. An act to amend an act, entitled "an act supplemental to an act, entitled an act to lay off and establish a county by the name of Polk," passed at the session of 1854-'55. [Courts to be held and records kept at the town of Columbus, in said county.]

14. An Act to amend the Constitution of the State of N. Carolina. [The Free Suffrage act.]

15. An act concerning gaming. [Playing at Faro bank or table a misdemeanor—fine not to be less than $25.]

16. An act to extend the time for registration of grants, deeds and other conveyances. [Allows a further time of two years from the passage of this act. Does not apply to mortgages and conveyances in trust, nor to marriage settlements.]

17. An Act to amend section 6 and repeal section 7 of chapter 36 of the Revised Code, entitled currency. [Repeals the clause making it penal to pass or receive one and two dollar bil]

18. An Act to amend section 7, chapter 17, of Revised Code, concerning cattle and other stock [Makes the killing of cattle, &c, on railroads *prima facie* evidence of negligence. The benfit of the act not to apply unless suit is brough within six months.]

19. An act concerning the Clerks of the Supreme Court. [Declares that 25th section, 102d chapter of Revised Code is applicable to each of the clerks of said court.

20. An act concerning the Common Schools of North Carolina. [Chairman to be elected on the 3d Monday in April—their official bonds to be good and valid against them and their securities until renewed, or until final settlement—sheriffs to pay over taxes collected for school purposes to chairmen on the first Monday in October of each year. General superintendent to furnish printed blank notices of the election of committees, &c. Sheriffs to post such notices. Board of superintendents to allow reasonable compersation to examining committees. General superintendent to collect and consolidate the common school laws, &c., &c. Governor to have printed 1,000 copies of the general superintendent's annual report.]

21. An act to provide for the distribution of the proceeds of the Literary Fund. (Provides for the distribution of said fund to the counties recently erected, or which may hereafter be erected.)

22. An act assenting to the purchase, by the United States, of a certain parcel of land on the Cape Fear river, as a site for a marine hospital and pest house.

23. An act to create a sinking fund [Hons. Thos. Ruffin, W. N. Edwards and D. L. Swain, commissioners of said fund. All revenues derived from the State's stock in railroads, plankroads, &c., to constitute the sinking fund.]

24. To prevent the felling of timber in Enoe river in the county of Orange, and Fisher's river in the county of Surry, Jennings' creek in the county of Davidson, McAlpin's creek and Big Sugar creek, and its four principal tributaries of the same name, in the county of Mecklenburg.

25. An act concerning trials before justices of the peace. [Extends the provisions of the act concerning the places of trial to Brunswick county.]

26. An act to authorize the examination of the wife in certain cases. [Makes the wife competent to give evidance against the husband in prosecutions for assault and battery by him on the person of the wife.]

27. An act to establish standard weights of grains, &c.—[Makes the following weights constute a bushel, vis: Wheat, 60 pounds; rice, 44; rye, 56; indian corn, 54; buckwheat, 50; barley, 48; oats, 30; flaxseed, 55; clover seed, 64; peas, 50; corn meal, 46. Does not prohibit the buying and selling by measure. Penalty of $20 for taking more weight, per bushel, than above fixed.]

28. An act to amend to 60th and 73d sections of the 99th chapter of the Revised Code, entitled Revenue. [Real estate to be listed in the county in which it is situated. If lying partly in one county and partly in another, it is to be listed in the county in which the owner resides. If he resides in neither county, the land is to be listed in the county in which the greater portion lies.]

29. An act to provide for the maintainance of the Insane Asylum.

PRIVATE LAWS.

1. An act to give additional authority to the commissioners of the town of Tarboro. [Authorizes them to sell burial lots in the Tarboro' cemetery: also to sell a portion of the town commons, and to extend the corporate limits.]

2. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Trustees of Davidson College," passed in the year 1838. [The amount of real and personal estate belonging to corporation not to exceed $500,000. Vests all title or interest of the State and the University in the estate or effects of the late Maxwell Chambers in the above coaporation.]

3. An act to authorize the securities of J. P. Bridgers, deceased, late sheriff of Hertford county, to collect arrears of taxes due for the years 1853 and 1854.

4. An act to incorporate the North Carolina and New York Steamship Company.

5. An act to repeal the 11th section of the act passed in 1854-'55, entitled "An act to empower the Commissioners of the town of Wilmington to establish streets in said town, and for other purposes."

6. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Cheoih Turnpike Company, passed 1854-'55.

7. An act to amend and consolidate the acts incorporating the Jonathan's Creek and Tennessee Mountain Turnpike Company, in the county of Haywood.

8. An act to incorporate the town of Rockingham, in the county of Richmond.

9. An act to incorporate the town of Yadkinville, in Yadkin county.

10. An act to amend the charter of the Fayetteville and Western Plankroad Company, and for other purposes.

11. An act to amend the charter of the Wstern Plankroad Company, passed at the session of 1850-'51.

12. An act to incorporate the town of Troy, in Montgomery county.

13. An act to incorporate the town of Thomasville, in Davidson county.

14. An act to authorize plankroad and turnpike companies to use stone gravel in the construction and repair of their roads.

15. An act to protect the citizens of the town of Wilson.

16. An act to incorporate the Macon county Turnpike Company.

17. An act to authorize and empower the sureties of James A. Brown, late sheriff of Pitt county, to collect arrears of taxes due for the years 1852-'53.

18. An act to incorporate the town of Salem, in Forsythe county.

19 An act to amend an act incorporating the Wilmington Savings Bank, passed Feb. 24, 1855.

20. An act to revive and amend an act incorporating the Camden and Pasquotank New Cut Canal Company.

21. An act to change the name of "New Institute', in Iredell county, to "Olin."

22. An act to change the time of holding the courts of pleas and quarter sessions for Chowan county. [Changes the time to the 4th Monday in March and September, and 3d Monday in June and December.]

23. An act to incorporate the town of Waynesville, in Haywood county.

24. An act to alter an act to incorporate the Trustees of the New Institute, in Iredell county. [Changes the name to Olin High School. Increases the number of Trustees to fifteen; and grants the privilege of erecting the school into a college when $40,000 shall have been subscribed as a permanent fund for the endowment of the institution.]

25. An act to authorize Samuel S. Biddle to build a bridge across Neuse river, in Craven county.

26. An act concerning the militia in Union county.

27. An act to increase the pay of witnesses in Duplin, Rowan, and Robeson counties.

28. An act to allow the clerk of the County Court of Craven more time to make out his tax list.

29. An act to incorporate the town of Marion, in McDowell county.

30. An act to abolish Jury Trials in County Courts of Polk county.

31. An act enlarging the powers of Green Hall Academy, in Haywood county.

32. An act to regulate the fishing with seines in North river. [Prohibits fishing with seines from 7 o'clock, p. m. on Saturday until sunrise on Monday morning of each and every week. Penalty $100.]

33. An act to extend the time of payment of the bonds due from the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad Company to the State [Gives five years from 1st January, 1857,—interest to be paid semi-annually.]

34. An act to incorporate the Albemarle and Suffolk Railroad Company.

35. An act to incorporate the American Exchange Mining and Smelting Company.

36. An act to amend an act incorporating the town of Shicklandsville, in Duplin county, and to incorporate commissioners of said town.

37. An act to amend the charter of the Atlantic and N. C. Railroad Company.

38. An act extending the powers of the Roanoke Valley Railroad Company.

39. An act to incorporate the Salem Cemetery Company.

40. An act to amend an act incorporating the Qualiatown and Oconalufta Turnpike Company, in Jackson county.

41. An act to incorporate the Trustees of Mount Olivet Academy, in Randolph county.

42. An aat to revise and consolidate the charter of the city of Raleigh. [Extends its corporate limits.]

43. An act to authorize the wardens of Rutherford county to sell and convey the lands on which the poor-houses are situated.

44. An act to amend the charter of Carolina Female College, in Anson county. [Allows the trustees to hold property to the amount of $150,000.]

45. An act to incorporate York Collegiate Institute, in Alexandria county.

46. An act concerning the courts of Granville county.

47. An act to amend an act incorporating the town of Graham, in Alamance county.

48. An act to incorporate the Warrenton Female Academy.

49. An act to amend an act for the better regulation of the town of Clinton.

50. An act to prevent the sale of spiritous liquors within two miles of Western Carolina Male Academy in Cabarrus county.

51. An act to incoroorate the town of Albemarle, in Stanly county.

52. An act to incorporate the Garysburg and Windsor Railroad Company.

53 An act for the better government of the town of Gatesville, in Gates county.

54. An act to restore jury trials in the County Courts of Robeson county.

55. An act to amend an act incorporating the Western N. C. Railroad Company. [Authorizes the directors to open books of subscription for $2 0,000 or $300,000, or some intermediate sum, and when five per cent on such subscriptions is paid in the State to subscribe double the amount subscribed by individuals. First section of the road to extend to Morganton. Road to be located within two miles of Newton, or a branch built to that village. Directors authorized to open books of subscription to an amount sufficient to meet one-third of the expense of second section (which second section shall extend from Morganton to a point not more than ten miles east of the western portal of the Swanaxoa tunnel) and the State's subscription of two thirds not to be called for until the first section is completed and equipped. Subscriptions by counties to be made by a vote of the people, after the amount is determined on by a majority of the magistrates.]

56. An act concerning the bank of Cape Fear. [Repeals the 17, 18 and 22d sections, of the charter granted last session. Gives authority to issue bills not less than $3. General Assembly, within five years, may increase the capital stock to $3,000,000—the State to be allowed to take as much stock in it as in the bank of the State.]

57. An act to incorporate the town of Townsville, in Granville county.

58. An act to establish a Superior Court in Harnett county.

59 An act to incorporate the town of Brunsville, in Yancy county.

60. An act to revive the charter of the Neuse River Manufacturing Company and for other purposes.

61 An act to re-charter the Bank of the State of North Carolina. [Extends the corporate existence of the bank to 1885. Increases the capital stock, from $1,500,000, to $3,000,000; the State to take a million, to be paid in annual instalments of $125,000, in State bonds; and individuals may within twelve months, take $1,000,000; and whatever amount of the latter sum may remain unsubscribed at the end of twelve months, may be taken by the State, in bonds. New subscribers to have the preference over the present stockholders in taking stock. The tax is thirty cents per share, but may be increased to $1. Dividends may be taxed to the same extent (but no further) as interest on money loaned. Bank required to loan $200,000 to the State on sixty days notice. A certain amount of one and two dollar notes may be issued. The other provisions are similar to those in other bank charters.]

62. An act to incorporate the Mountain Railroad Company. [Road to extend from some point on the Western N. C. Railroad, in Catawba county, to or near the town of Lenoir, in Caldwell county. No appropriation from the State.]

63. An act to incorporate the North Carolina Gas, Coal and Transportation company.

64. An act to incorporate the town of Columbus, in Polk county.

65. An act to extend the charter of New Garden Boarding School, and for other purposes

66. An act to amend the charter of the town of Hillsboro'.

67. An act to amend the charter of the Indian Grave Gap turnpike road,

68 An act to incorporate the Hyde county steamboat joint stock company

69. An act to incorporate the Male and Female Academy in Greensboro'.

70. An act concerning the Albermarle and Chesapeake canal. [The company to surrender the bonds guaranteed by the State, and the State to take stock to the amount of $250,000, payable in six per cent. coupon bonds running 30 years. When $200,000 shall have been subscribed and paid by individuals, the State to pay $100,000 more. Company authorized to increase its capital stock to a sum not exceeding $1,500 000.]

71. An act concerning a public road in Yancey and Burke counties. [Road from some point on New Road to Piedmont Springs, and by way of Granberry Iron works to the Tennessee line.]

72. An act concerning pilots at Ocracoke and Hateras Inlets.

73. An act concerning Greenville and French Broad Railroad. [Authorizes the company to construct the northern portion of the road, with such guage as they may choose. Directors may call for instalments of ten per cent.]

74. An act to incorporate the Chowan and Coniocke Railroad Company. [Capital stock not more than $2,000,000.—No aid from the State.]

75. An act for the completion of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad. [Public Treasurer to loan the company a sum not exceeding $400,000, and the road to set aside its profits as a sinking fund to pay the debt and interest. State to take a mortgage on the road.]

76. An act to authorize the North Carolina Railroad Company to issue bonds to an amount not exceeding $350,000, running ten years, and to bear eight per cent. interest.

77. An act to amend the charter of the Wilmington and Rutherford Railroad Company. [Takes off certain restrictions.]

78. An act to repeal an act to fix and settle the dividing line between Chatham and Alamance counties.

79. An act to incorporate the trustees of the Female College of the Methodist Protestant Conference of North Carolina.

80. An act to incorporate the trustees of Warsaw High School, in Duplin county.

81. An act to incorporate the town of Germantown, in the counties of Stokes and Forsythe.

82. An act to amend the charter of Pittsboro'.

83. An act relating to the Fayetteville and Albemarle Plankroad Company. [May use other materials than plank in the construction of the road from Little's Mills to Albemarle. Dividends to be made 1st of February and August.]

84. An act to exempt from taxation and to fix the rate of interest on the bonds of the North Carolina Railroad Company.

85. An act to incorporate the Yadkin Manufacturing Company in Montgomery county.

86. An act to authorize certain free persons of color to reside in Northampton county for the space of eighteen months.

87. An act to incorporate the town of Jackson.

88. An act to incorporate the Male and Female Academy in Swansboro', N. C.

89. An act to incorporate the Shepherd's Point Land Company.

90. An act to alter the line between Wilkes and Caldwell counties.

91. An act to amend the 6th section of the 120th chapter of the Revised Code, concerning wreck sale.

92. An act to incorporate the Oak City Guards of Raleigh.

93. An act concerning a public road in Wilkes and Caldwell counties.

91. An act to lay off and establish a public road in the counties of Davie and Davidson and to establish a public ferry accross the Yadkin river.

95. An act to incorporate the Currituck Hotel Company.

96. An act to incorporate the Currituck Steamboat Company.

THE BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS!—Is a delightful compound, highly and delicately scented by its own ingredients, to be used in the toilet—imparting beauty, comfort and health to the skin. It will effectually remove tan, sunburn, &c., and it imparts a flexible, soft surface to the skin, preventing its shrinking and becoming spotted.

For cleaning the teeth it has been considered far superior and far more medicinal than any compound yet known. It quickly renders them white as alabaster, prevents their decay and removes the tartar; prevents ulceration and strengthens the gums.

For shaving, this Balm gives a rich, penetrating lather and has no equal in rendering the beard soft, emolient and tender, so that, in removing it, it gives way at the slighest resistance to the razor, without producing the least sensation, leaving a fresh, white and delicate countenance.

This highly perfumed Balm gives life to the hair; an unsurpassed gloss is imparted to it and it becomes beautifully curled and firm. It promotes its increase and nourishes its roots It ensures with certainty a new growth of beautiful hair to those who, even for years, by sickness or otherwise, may have been deprived of it. It removes dand-uff, strengthens the cuticle and cleanses it, rendering the head lively and clean.

Price 50 cents per bottle; a liberal discount by the gros or dozen.

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by
S. W. WHITAKER,
Oct 8, 1856.---28-6m---6-6m Agent for the Proprietor.

RUSSIA SALVE.

Is a purely Vegetable Compound of a rare and peculiar combination, and is the best Salve ever made for the cure of BURNS, FLESH-WOUNDS, and SORES of all kinds. Price 25 cents per box. A liberal discount by the dozen or gross. For sale in Wilmington, N. C. by
S. W. WHITAKER,
Oct. 6th. 26-6m. Agent for the proprietor

MARRIED.

On the 22d ult., by Rev. D. B. Ayers, Mr. JOHN W. WOODSIDE, to Miss ELIZABETH VEREEN, both of Brunswick county, N. C.

On the 22d ult., by T. M. Smith, Esq., Mr. J. A. EVANS, formerly of Brunswick county, to Miss ELIZABETH ROUSE, of Columbus county.

DIED,

In this town, on Wednesday afternoon, the 4th inst., Mr. JAMES BAXTER, aged 75 years, a native of Navan county, Meath, Ireland, but a citizen of this town for the last twenty-seven years.

In the death of Mr. B. the community has experienced the loss of a most amiable and worthy citizen. May he rest in peace.

In this town, on the 29th inst., MARGARET ELIZA, infant daughter of John and Mary Eliza McLaurin, aged 8 days.

In Sampson county, on the 19th day of January, Brother SAMUEL MERRITT, aged 76 years.

He was upright, firm, kind and just to all; he was a good husband and father. As a Christian, he was pious and exemplary. He suffered great pain for four weeks, which he bore with patience, saying that his Saviour had suffered more for him, and would sanctify his sufferings to the increase of his glory. Brother Merritt professed religion, and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church four years ago, and he continued an exemplary member until his death. He died in peace. His last words were, "I have made peace with God, let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like His."

J. S. P.

Near Marianna, Fla., on the 23d January, Mr. BENJAMIN A. DICKENS, a native of this State, aged about 35 years.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

ARRIVED

Jan. 29—Steamer Magnolia, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.

Brig Nebraska, McFadden, from Angustura, S. A., for New York, cargo of hides, with loss of sails, rigging, mainboom, &c., and leaking badly. To J. H. Chadbourn & Co.

30—Schr. J. C. Manson, Rabon, from Shallotte, to D. Pigott; with naval stores.

Schr W H Howard, Brown, from Sloop Point, to Rankin & Martin; with naval stores.

U S Mail Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A H VanBokkelen.

Jan. 31—Barque Whistling Wind, Harlin, from Camden, Mo., to George Harriss. Experienced heavy weather, and was twice blown off the coast.

Brig Albert Adams, Mayo, from Boston, to Adams, Bro. & Co.; with mdze.

Feb. 1—Schr. James Buchanan, Davis, from Lockwood's Folly, to Willard & Curtis; with naval stores.

Feb. 2—Schr. R. W. Brown, Derrickson, from New York, to A. D. Cazaux; with mdze.

U. S. M. Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen.

Br. Brig Antelope, McKinney, 55 days from Gonaives, St. Domingo, for Boston, with logwood, mahogany, &c.; had been north of Hatteras for about 40 days; experienced heavy weather, lost deck load, part of sails and rigging, boat, &c.; shattered mainmast, is leaking, and short of provisions. To master.

3—Schr. Z. Snow, Jones, from St. Domingo, to Wm. H. Harriss.

Feb 3—Schr Mary C Crammer, Davis, from Washington, N. C., to Willard & Curtis; with cern.

Schr Agnes H Ward, Easters, from Shallotte, to D Pigott; with naval stores.

Schr Senora Isabel, Pigott, from Shallotte, to D Pigott; with naval stores.

Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T C & B G Worth.

Feb 4—U S Mail Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A H VanBokkelen.

CLEARED.

Jan. 29—Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, for Fayetteville, by T. C. & B. G. Worth.

30—Steamer Magnolia, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by E. J. Lutterloh.

Jan. 31—Schr. W. H. Howard, Brown, for Sloop Point, by Rankin & Martin.

Schr. D. C. Hulse, Hallock, for New York, by A. D. Cazaux; with naval stores, &c.

Schr. Americus, Vanderbilt, for Charleston, by DeRosset & Brown; with mdze. The A. put in here for repairs.

U. S. M. Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.

Feb. 1—Brig Handy, Handy, for West Indies, by DeRosset & Brown; with lumber.

Feb. 3—Brig B. Young, Colsen, for Porto Bico, by G. W. Davis; with lumber.

Br. Brig Robert Bruce, Bindon, for Liverpool, by J. & D. McRae & Co.; with naval stores, &c.

U. S. M. Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.

Feb. 3—Brig Eliza Ann, Thomas, for Havana, by Adams, Bro. & Co.; with lumber.

Brig John Boynton, Foster, for West Indies, by Russell & Bro.; with lumber and shingles.

Feb 5—U S M Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A H VanBokkelen.

Schr Senora Isabel, Pigott, for Shallotte, by D Pigott.

Schr Caroline, Virginia, Douglass, for Newbern. N. C., by D Pigott; with flour and molasses.

Brig Marcus, Pierce, for Porto Rico, by J & D McRae & Co; with lumber and shingles.

SALE OF LANDS.

BY VIRTUE OF A DEED of the County Court of New Hanover County, I will sell at public Auction on Friday the 20th day of February next, at Long Creek Bridge, all the lands of the late Maurice A. Moore, consisting of several valuable tracts in said county, subject to the Widow's dower. Also, on Tuesday of the next March Term of the County Court, I will sell at the Court House in Wilmington, a valuable lot 75 by 100 feet, being part of Square 277 in the new plan of said Town.

Terms, one half cash, the balance at six month with good security. THOS. H. WILLIAMS, Adm'r.
Jan. 9th, 1857. 21-ts.

SUGAR! SUGAR!!

25 BBLS. YELLOW COFFEE SUGAR;
15 barrels A do. do.
15 do. B do. do.
15 do. crushed do.
10 hhds P. R. do.
Now landing, and for sale by
Feb 3d WILLARD & CURTIS.

CHEESE.

50 BOXES EXTRA DAIRY CHEESE, now landing. For sale by [Jan 29th] WILLARD & CURTIS.

WILMINGTON WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale prices. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ℔ lb.	23	@	25
BEEF CATTLE,			
℔ 100 lbs.	6 00	@	7 00
BRICKS, ℔ M.	8 00	@	13 00
CANDLES, ℔ lb.			
Tallow	16	@	17
Adamantine	25	@	30
Sperm	35	@	50
COFFEE, ℔ lb.			
Java	16	@	18
Laguayra	13	@	14
Rio	10½	@	12½
St Domingo	10½	@	11½
COTTON, ℔ lb.	11	@	12½
CORN MEAL,			
℔ bush	00	@	85
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting, ℔ yd.	8	@	8½
Yarn, ℔ lb.	17	@	17½
EGGS, ℔ doz	00	@	25
EMPTY BARRELS, each,			
Spts. Turp.	1 65	@	1 75
FEATHERS, ℔ lb.	50	@	55
FISH, ℔ bbl,			
Mullets	5 00	@	6 50
Mac'rel, No 1	00@20	00	
do. No. 2	00@13	00	
do. No. 3.	5 50@	6 50	
do. No. 4	0 00@	0 00	
Herrings, East	4

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, FEB. 2, 1857.

☞ Jacob Little, the Great Bear of Wall Street, has again taken his place at the stock board.

☞ Last Thursday the thermometer throughout Vermont froze, and no man knows how cold it did get. Say fifty or sixty below zero. Great place, Vermont.

ERRATUM.—In our yesterday's notice of the death of Mr. Brooks, of South Carolina, the types make us say, "we *have* blamed him for whipping Sumner," etc. We intended to say, "we *never* blamed him," etc. This makes all the difference in the world.

☞ We have from Messrs Holden & Wilson, Raleigh, a very neatly printed pamphlet, containing the "Reports of the Board of Directors and Superintendent of the Asylum for the Insane of North Carolina," submitted to the General Assembly, and dated Nov. 1st, 1856.

☞ The Columbia *South Carolinian* of the 29th inst., comes out in mourning for the death of Mr. Brooks, the Representative from that district.

On the reception of the news, the Mayor of that city immediately ordered the great bell to be tolled, in respect to his memory. The exercises of the South Carolina College were suspended, and the Chapel bell gave forth the mournful tone which signified the departure of one whose memory the whole State will reverence while memory lasts.

☞ It would seem, upon the whole, that the outbreak between the British and Chinese is not quite so justifiable on the part of the former, as we had been led to suppose. Even on British authority the case is a doubtful one. Whether it is exactly right for Great Britain, under shadow of treaty to protect native malefactors by her flag and refuse to accept explanation unaccompanied by humiliation, maywell be doubted. The French are concentrating their forces also in the Chinese seas. It seems that the Chinese, with the truculence characteristic of feeble nations, have been offering a certain sum of money for the heads of Englishmen, and in the pursuit of this business have bought some American heads—hence the attack by the U. S. Ship Portsmouth.

☞ On last Wednesday night Joseph Ervings, Solomon Perkins and John Gibson were brought before W. T. J. Vann, Esq., Special Magistrate, charged with the murder of Henry Williams. Upon examination, Perkins and Gibson were discharged and Ervings held to bail in the sum of one thousand dollars. John Paisley, State's Witness, was held to bail in the sum of one hundred dollars. Failing to give bond, both were committed to appear the one to answer and the other to testify at the next term of the Superior Court.

This is the case of the sailor who fell or was pushed overboard from the Schooner Wake during some squabble on Tuesday evening. The case of the witness, Paisley, seems to be a hard one, but no other course was open to the committing magistrate.

The Cheraw and Coal Field Road.

A bill chartering a road from Cheraw to the Coal Fields has passed both houses of our Legislature.—It passed its third reading in the House on Friday.

As we remarked on the occasion of the passage of this bill through the Senate, we consider it a death-blow to the Wilmington and Charlotte Road. Let that go. It is dead—dead—dead. We consider it also a fatal blow to our system of works already completed. It is in effect the metropolitan line from Charleston to Raleigh, because it will require but twenty miles to complete that line from the point to which this road will reach, to Raleigh.

We don't like to use hard words. They might, and, we think, would, do no good. We say simply what we mean when we express our opinion that such acts as these are not selling the State—they are giving it away for nothing, and the great thing to recommend this course of policy—the only thing in fact, is, that our neighbors condescend to take us without receiving a bonus for their condescension, for to this, amounts the argument in favor of this charter—the only consideration that carried it through, being that it asked for no money.

This is the weakest of all weak and foolish cants. Is the State to cut her own throat or allow somebody else to do that thing for her, simply because she can get her wind-pipe slit gratuitously? If the Legislators think this is good and right for the State, they ought to be willing to have it tried on themselves personally. We will warrant them that they can get it done for nothing—that great and prevailing recommendation that seems all-powerful at present.—They ought not to object. What is sauce for the goose, is sauce for the gander. What is good for the State, ought to be good for her Legislators.

As we have already said, this road which is simply an extension of the North Eastern Railroad of Charleston, knocks our Charlotte Road in the head. That to start with. In the second instance, it in effect erects a new through line to compete with those already built, and in which the State is largely interested, to the great endangerment and certain depreciation of the State's property. In the third instance, it prevents for all time the successful accomplishment of a system of really North Carolina improvements, and establishes the precedent that anybody can dispose of us in any, way so he asks no money for doing it.

This cant of voting for anything that don't ask for any money is as though a man had dammed a stream, made a pond, and built channels to carry the water to his mills, and another should come up and say, "Old fellow, I don't want any of your money, but I simply want to dig a channel to your pond to carry off all the water, and leave your own mills idle, and render all that you have spent in digging channels worthless. Of course, you old dunderhead, you see how liberal I am. I don't ask a red dime for doing you this favor."

Before this thing is through, it will be found that this road that asks for no money will cost the State more than any work she ever built. It will cost her fully one-half of all her interest in all the works in the State. *But it asks for no money!*

Would to the Lord that people would really look things in the face and estimate them properly, and then we would find far less of such cant as that we have been characterising. Is all that has been done nothing? Is all the investment the State has made nothing, that all this should be thrown away to people who are generous enough not to ask for any money *at present*?

But what is the use of talking? The father and great mover of the bill, General Dockery, lives pretty near on the line of the Charlotte Road, but evidently don't care a dime about it. Mr. Cotten, one of its advocates, is a contractor, and has something else to do with the Cape Fear and Deep River affair. That is dead and we fear the Railroad is dead, and there is no avenue for us to the coal mines, and all the system we have been laboring to build up is knocked over.

Perhaps we take too gloomy a view of things.—Would that we could be convinced of the fact, but we speak now as we feel. Things may not be so bad as they appear, but we can't see how they could be worse. We will try to hope, but it is almost against hope.

GOOD FOR THEM!—An exchange lying before us has a piece running down fashionable women.—Among other things it says: They dress nobody; they feed nobody, and save nobody. "*They write no books.*" That last is a saving clause. It covers a multitude of sins. The fashionable women have got considerable sense left—they are sum pumpkins.—Good for them, we say, if they write no books.

MILITARY.—On Wednesday the German Volunteers turned out for parade, and made a very handsome, soldierly appearance.

Yesterday afternoon the Wilmington Light Infantry turned out in their new uniform, which is of dark blue with light buff facings, very handsomely trimmed with gold lace, and gotten up in good style, and making a rich appearance. The length of the skirts looks a little strange at first, but the eye soon gets accustomed to it. It adds to the apparent size and soldierly look of the men.

Last night the Company gave a Ball at the Mozart Hall, which we learn, was a very pleasant affair in every way. But that we are out of that line, we might quote Byron, about fair woman and brave men. They were there, and music, too, with its voluptious swell.

In truth the ball, like the turn-out yesterday was a complete "success," and reflected much credit upon all concerned. The enjoyments of the evening were kept up to a late, or perhaps we ought to say, an early hour, for the assemblage did not break up until beyond the small hours this morning.

By the way, we ought to state, as an incident of the occasion, that our friend Major General Marsteller was out in uniform yesterday, looking every inch the veteran soldier, and was greeted with all the attention and respect due to him.

But that unavoidable circumstances interfered to prevent us, we should have been tempted to forget our advanced age and "venerable" character, and, at least looked in upon our young friends, happy to see others happy; but the fates were against us.

[*Daily Journal*, 30th ult.

From our Raleigh Correspondent.

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

RALEIGH, Jan, 28, 1857.

SENATE.

AFTERNOON AND NIGHT SESSIONS.

A large number of private and local bills were forwarded a stage. The Cape Fear and Deep River Improvement bill was under discussion. A number of amendments were adopted, despite of the opposition of the friends of the bill. The latter consider the measure as all but killed, and made several attempts to lay the bill on the table, but it was passed, as amended, and will be considered to-morrow in the House, where it will meet with a determined opposition.

RALEIGH, Jan. 29th, 1857.

SENATE.

A large number of engrossed bills from the House were read the first time.

A bill defining the duty of the Attorney General in relation to crime, was read.

An engrossed resolution concerning the distribution of the acts of the General Assembly, passed its second and third readings.

The bill to incorporate the town of Albemarle passed its third reading.

The House bill relative to the listing of lands, passed its second and third readings.

The bill to amend the charter of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad, was read the second time.

Mr. Ramsey moved to strike out the 11th section relative to a connection with the Western N. Carolina Railroad. A protracted debate ensued on this amendment. Mr. Ramsey spoke for, and Messrs. White, Dockery, Mills and W. H. Thomas against it. It was defeated. Yeas 9, nays 34. Mr. Gorrell moved to strike out the 4th section—another lengthy debate ensued between Messrs. Gorrell, Christian and Mills; the amendment was rejected. The bill then passed its second reading. Yeas 23, nays 17.

The Senate took a recess until 3 o'clock.

SENATE.

AFTERNOON'S SESSION.

The bill giving aid to the Western Railroad Company, was read the second time. (This is the Fayetteville and Coalfields road.) Mr. Houston moved to amend by giving power to extend the road to Beaufort Harbor—the State to subscribe, books to be opened, &c.—adopted. On motion of Mr. W. H. Myers, the vote was reconsidered, and the amendment was rejected.

The bill to amend the charter of the French Broad Railroad, was read the second and third time and passed.

Several bills for amending town charters were passed.

The Senate then took a recess until 7 o'clock.

NIGHT SESSION.

A debate upon the Rockingham and Coal Fields bill occupied the night session. A very bitter debate sprung up, and Messrs. Hill of Caswell, and Dockery made some strong speeches. Mr. Hill was severe upon his opponent's inconsistency in supporting some measures and opposing others, not from any general principles of policy, but motives of mere expediency.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On motion of Mr. Holmes, the bill to give aid to the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company was made the order of the day for Friday, at half-past 10 o'clock.

The revenue bill was taken up, and caused much discussion. Several members defined their position on the question. Messrs. Whitson and Yancey spoke against the bill; Messrs Love and Tomlinson in its favor, as necessary to support the credit of the State. Mr. Dargan also opposed the bill, and was followed by Mr. Scales, who ably exposed the inconsistencies of the opponents of the bill. The vote was then taken, and the bill passed its third reading. Yeas 73, nays 38.

The bill to charter the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company was taken up on its third reading. After a few verbal amendments, it was rejected.—Yeas 41, nays 49. Mr. Tomlinson moved its reconsideration. Mr. Baxter appealed to the House, and explained the loss the State would sustain by the abandonment of the work. The vote was reconsidered, and the bill passed. Yeas 55, nays 46.

A bill to amend an act incorporating the Western North Carolina Railroad Company was taken up on its second reading, and was under debate until the hour for recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

A bill to incorporate a Male and Female Academy in Swansboro', Onslow county, passed its second and third readings.

The Revenue bill was under discussion the entire session. A proposition was made to reduce the poll and land taxes, which was rejected. Various amendments were offered, some accepted and some rejected. Among those accepted is one laying a tax of $10, for each county upon all Dentists from other States, and one laying a tax of $300 upon Money Brokers. The opponents to the bill succeeded in putting off a decision by offering an infinite number of amendments, until the House wearied out.

Adjourned at half-past 5 o'clock.

The Hall being occupied by a concert for charitable purposes, there was no night session.

We neglected to notice that the Speaker had to leave on account of illness in his family. At 12 on yesterday he vacated the Chair, leaving Mr. Settle as substitute until his return on Saturday morning.

Our report yesterday mentioned that Mr. Humphrey, as Chairman of the Committees on Claims and Public Buildings, had applied to be discharged from that Committee, as all the business had been disposed of. It would be unjust to Mr. Humphrey not to mention that he has not been *one day* absent from his post, and in his responsible situation as Chairman of the Committee of Claims, he has been a faithful guardian of the public Treasury. The people of Onslow could not have selected a more able, zealous and influential representative than Mr. Humphrey.

RALEIGH, Jan. 30, 1857.

SENATE.

A resolution authorizing the State Treasurer to issue State Bonds in lieu of those issued by C. L. Wenton, late Treasurer, passed its second and third reading.

A number of engrossed private bills and resolutions from the House were read and referred to appropriate committees.

A message was received from the House transmitting the Revenue Bill with amendments, one of which is an additional section, taxing Banks ¾ of 1 per cent, provided it does not reduce their profits below 6 per cent.

Mr. Holmes offered a resolution rescinding the order for adjournment on Monday next, and appointing a joint committee to inquire into the state of the business—agreed to, and a message sent to the House asking their concurrence.

The amendments to the Revenue bill were read, and all concurred in, save one taxing Railroads. On motion, a message was sent to the House stating the Senate disagreement.

A message was received from the House proposing a committee of conference, which was concurred in.

The discussion upon the Revenue bill occupied most of the session.

Nothing of importance was noted upon at the hour when the Senate took a recess.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Ferrebee moved a message be sent to the Senate, proposing to raise a joint committee to consider the expediency of authorizing the Governor to purchase a bronze statue of Washington, executed by Mr. Hubbard, of Virginia. Passed its second and third readings.

Mr. Elliott introduced a bill concerning interest and revenue.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Hill, of Halifax, to extend the time for the daily sessions of the House.—Laid on the table.

A resolution by Mr. Cotten, to rescind the resolution adjourning *sine die* on the 2d of February, was laid on the table.

The Cheraw and Coal Fields bill was then taken up. An amendment, offered by Mr. Outlaw, being adopted, the bill passed its third reading. Yeas 77, nays 29.

Mr. Meares, as a director of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company, declared that the bill just passed was a death blow to that road, and, under the circumstances, had no objection to tender back the charter. He moved a reconsideration of the vote, which was adopted and laid on the table. Mr. Holmes strenuously opposed this bill, by amendments and otherwise, but the vote shows what a powerful party he had to contend with.

[No commercial community in the State has had their interest better attended to than the people of New Hanover. Messrs. Holmes and Tate have proved themselves able and faithful representatives.]

The bill to amend the charter of the Bank of Cape Fear was taken up. An amendment by Mr Caldwell was rejected. The bill passed its second reading.—Yeas 93, nays 7.

The bill to re charter the Bank of the State was taken up. Mr. Jones offered an amendment to make any branch of said bank receive in payment of any demand the bills of any other branch of said bank—adopted. Mr. Bledsoe offered a substitute placing the bank upon the same footing as the Cape Fear Bank, which alteration would leave the bill satisfactory to the Stockholders—adopted. Various amendments offered were rejected. The bill then passed its third reading—yeas 64, nays 31.

A message from the Senate was read concurring in all the House amendments to the Revenue Bill except one, concerning a tax upon railroads. The House insisted on its amendment, and proposed a Committee of Conference.

The bill for the relief of the N. C. Railroad Company was defeated—yeas 36, nays 69.

The House took a recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Several engrossed bills from the Senate were read the first time.

Mr. Outerbridge's bill to prohibit negroes from selling poultry, &c., without a permit from their owners, was, on motion, confined to Martin county, and amendments extending its provisions to Caswell, Edgecombe, Wake, Rowan, Wayne, Currituck, and Cleaveland, were adopted, and the bill passed its second and third readings.

The debate was resumed on the Western N. C. Railroad Company. It passed its second reading—yeas 34, nays 63. The rules were suspended, and the bill read the third time. A substitute, by Mr. Baxter, providing for the extension of the road beyond Morgantown, was rejected—yeas 41, nays 66. The bill then passed its third reading—yeas 51, nays 49.

The House took a recess until 7 o'clock.

NIGHT SESSION.

The bill to incorporate the Cheraw and Coal Fields Railroad Company was taken up for second reading. Messrs. Richardson, Cotten, Scales, Caldwell, Crumpe, and Baxter, spoke in favor of the charter, and Messrs. Bridgers, Pickett, and Holmes, spoke against it.—The bill passed its second reading, and, under a suspension of the rules, was read the third time.—Pending the discussion, the House adjourned.

Important from Nicaragua.—Later from California.—Revolution in South America.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—The steamship Illinois, just arrived, brings important news from Nicaragua and South America and later advices from California.

The Illinois left Aspinwall on the 19th January, with eleven hundred and seventy thousand dollars in specie. The British mail steamer Thames had arrived at Aspinwall from Greytown. She reports that Walker, with a force of five hundred, was surrounded by the enemy, who had offered him terms of capitulation, which he would probably accept.

The U. S. sloop of war St. Mary's was to leave Panama on the 20th January for San Juan Del Sur. The steamship George Law was spoken on the 25th—all well.

The Panama Star contains the details of the seizure of Walker's steamers, but gives nothing important in addition to what is already known here.

The steamer Thames arrived at Aspinwall on the 19th, from Greytown, which place she left the day previous. She brought thirty-five of Walker's men, who were transferred to the steamer Granada, which left immediately for Greytown, to receive filibusters brought out by the steamers Texas and James Adger, and to convey them to New Orleans. Walker had evacuated Rivas, and was at St. George's surrounded by the allies, who had offered him terms to surrender, and as he was cut off from supplies it was hourly expected by his followers that he would surrender.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—The New York *Times* says that Spencer, who captured Walker's steamers at Virgin Bay, is Com. Vanderbilt's reputed agent in Nicaragua. His name is Sylvanus M. Spencer. He was tried for the murder, at sea, of Capt. Frazer, of the ship Sea Witch.

It is rumored that the U. States Marshals will arrest all the fillibusters that may attempt to leave here in the steamship Tennessee, which starts for Aspinwall to-day.

SECOND DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—The steamer Tennessee was detained to-day in consequence of repairs not being finished. Several filibusters were arrested including Col. Fabens and Alexander Lawrence, Nicaraguan Colonization agents, and Henry Bolton, his clerk.—Fabens and Lawrence were ordered to give bail in $3,000 each, which was refused, and they were committed to prison. The Tennessee is announced to sail to-morrow morning.

The Aspinwall *Courier*, of the 19th January, says that it is reported by a passenger on the Thames, that the steamer Sierra Nevada had been captured by the Costa Ricans, and that in consequense the sloop of war St. Mary's would leave for San Juan del Sur at once.

Nothing of an exciting character has been received from San Francisco. Business was extremely dull. The arrivals of gold dust from the interior were increasing, but bars were scarce. Cook, Folger & Co., and J. Downer had failed.

The Magdalena company's steamer, Anita, foundered off Sabanilla, December 23d. Twelve men, including the chief engineer and the mate, perished.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.—Revolutionary movements are in progress both at Carthagena and Bogota. The object is to form a federal government and to upset Ospina's administration.

Two heavy shocks of an earthquake were felt at Panama on the 13th inst.

Advices have been received from Callao to December 26th, and from Valparaiso to the 16th December. The sloop of war John Adams had arrived at Valparaiso. Commander Boutwell was dangerously ill, and had been ordered home.

A consular convention between Chili and the United States had been signed by representatives of the two countries. Two ministers from Costa Rica are expected at Chili to organise jointly with Chili and Peru, in opposition to the fillibuster invasion.

The revolution in Peru had become general. Gen. Viranco having obtained possession of every post on the coast, excepting Callao, had issued a proclamation, as the supreme chief of Peru, annulling the decree of Castilla, which suspended the payment of the interest on the national debt.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—The steamship Arago, with Liverpool dates to the 14th instant, arrived here today.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 14.—Cotton has declined ⅛ to ¼d. Breadstuffs are quiet and unchanged. Consols 93¼ to 93⅜. The Swiss question has been settled. Prussia has acknowledged the independence of Neufchatel. Switzerland has released the Neufchatel prisoners.

The Russians have met with a disastrous defeat in Circassia.

The ship James Buchanan has been wrecked on the Irish coast.

The West Indian mail steamer Tyne, was stranded on the 13th inst., in the British channel.

A second submarine telegraph company was organized in London to go direct to the coast of the United States.

It is rumored that Russia had further remonstrated against the Anglo-French occupation of Greece.

SPAIN.

The difficulties between Spain and the Pope have been settled.

PORTUGAL

The Cortes met on the 18th of January. Don Pedro expressed thanks to the Governments of England and the United States for succor to the famishing inhabitants of the Cape Verdes.

CHINA.

Telegraphic advices have been received from Canton to Nov. 24th. The French admiral at Macao, had sent orders to all the French vessels belonging on that station to join him immediately.

Hostilities continue at Canton. The Americans are engaged in the affair.

In explanation of the engagement of the American forces on the renewal of hostilities, it is stated that the Chinese having offered a price for the heads of Englishmen, some American heads were sent on by mistake. There is nothing further.

Three Days Later from Europe.—Arrival of the Arabia.

HALIFAX, Jan. 29.—The Cunard steamship Arabia, from Liverpool 17th inst., arrived last night, with three days later advices from Europe.

The virtual settlement of the Swiss difficulty is confirmed. The details of the arrangement are in course of adjustment.

The steamship City of Baltimore, from Philadelphia, arrived at Liverpool on the 15th inst.

The Arabia arrived at Halifax at quarter before 11 last night, and left for Boston at 3 this morning.—She left Liverdool at 1, p. m., on the 17th. Spoke the Europa on the 18th, bound up to Liverpool. The Baltic arrived out on the morning of the 17th.

The Neufchatel dispute is virtually ended. The committees of both houses of the Swiss federation adopted the proposition to release the prisoners, and a despatch from Berne on the 17th further announces that the national councils had adopted the propositions of the commission by ninety-one against four. The Council of State had not then voted. No formal engagements had been made by Prussia, but it was understood that the King renounces all claim to the sovereignty and revenue of Neufchatel. The two castles of Neufchatel and Lochle are to remain the private property of the King, but their revenue is to be disbursed in local charities.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Meetings continue to be held throughout the country against a war tax on income.

FRANCE.

Ferouk Khan, the Persian ambassador, had arrived at Marseilles, with a suite of one hundred persons.

The Corps Legislatiff opens on the 14th of Feb.

The bishop of Amiens had been appointed Archbishop of Paris.

TURKEY.

It was rumored that Mr. Layard had obtained a concession for a railway from Rustchul to the Gulf of Sards, which the western powers favor with a view to military purposes. Diplomatic conferences relative to the Danubian principalities are continued.

A despatch from the Russian government to its envoys, in regard to the Neufchatel affair, endorses the attitude of Prussia, and opposes any restraint being placed on freedom of action of the King of Prussia.

[LATEST.]

BERNE, Friday.—The final vote of the Federal Assembly has just been taken upon the proposition of the council. The council of States, which, with the National Council, constitutes the Federal Assembly, separately discussed the propositions, and resolved upon their adoption almost unanimously.

PARIS, 16th.—The royalist prisoners at Neufchatel are to be set at liberty, and conducted to the French frontier by the Swiss troops.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 9th.—Ibrahim Pacha has beaten the Russians in Circassia. A Russian general was killed.

MADRID.—Twenty-five political prisoners have escaped from Valencia.

Details of the Chinese advices to the 24th have been received.

The governor of Canton continued obstinate, and had issued a proclamation threatening martial law to the people for venturing to speak of peace.

The Americans had destroyed the barrier forts.

PROBABLE OVERTHROW OF WALKER.—The New York *Tribune* says the following is a copy of a letter received by the last steamer addressed to a gentlemen in that city. It is from the camp of the allies:

Castillo, January 1, 1857.

Dear Sir: We have about 700 fine fellows from the mountains of Costa Rica now in Fort San Carlos.—They have two 24-pounders, two brass 12-pounders, three brass 4-pounders, plenty of ammunition and provisions, and firm resolution to hold the river or perish to a man.

We have all the steamers except the San Carlos, which I expect will be over with the passengers in a few days.

We have a strong garrison at Sarapiqui, with cannon, &c.; also, at Castillo where Costa Rica has inaugurated a governor. Last night General Mora and three hundred more men were placed in Fort San Carlos, that place having been taken by us the night before without firing a gun.

We have accomplished a complete and rapid succession of surprises until we are in possession of the whole river from Point Arenas to Fort San Carlos.—There was not a gun fired except at Sarapiqui, and I believe but three or four shots at that place, for we went in with the bayonets lashed to the rifles.

In capturing the La Virgen we found on board all the Minnie howitzers and cartridges, pack saddles, &c., lately shipped by the George Law; the letters and all by the bark Gov. Hubbard having fallen into our hands.

You may make up your minds, Walker is now "*gone in.*" More men and munitions of war will proceed up to Fort San Carlos in the morning.

The plan of operations is such as to ensure that Walker will desert the country or fall a victim to starvation *in less than three weeks.*

Gen. Montenigro is in Chontales, about 40 miles above San Carlos, with a thousand well-armed men.

I assure you, should Walker hear of us before the passengers come over, and come himself with 3,000, it would be the destruction of the entire party, for our position is about impregnable.

Walker has about 700 well men, and 400 sick; but I feel well assured that he can get no information of our doings, and that the San Carlos will come as usual with her passengers.

1856.

alas old time has kut the thred
on which a yere suspendid
6 munth ago it was haf ded
but Now its life is ended
another dot of Nature's pade
by yealding up its breth
With berried yeres the old yere's lade
for the old yere froze te deth.
but o; We must not cast an i
on what we've done in Days gon by
nor closely akan our faults
for lot's Wife once reyewed her Track
& in the act of lookin Back
was quickly turned to saults!!!!!

To purchase a pair of boots for one's wife is anything but poetical, but see how daintly it cant be done. We clip this little poem from the second volume of the "Angel in the house," the espousals:—

"I, while the shop-girl fitted on
The sand shoes, look'd where, down the bay,
The sea glow'd with a shrouded sun,
"I'm ready, Felix: will you pay?"
This was my first expense *for this*
Sweet stranger whom I call'd my wife:
How light the touches are that kiss
The music from the cords of life."

A child was once called to make choice from a nest of kittens, all but the chosen one being doomed to be drowned. The tender little creature seemed to hesitate in her choice, until her mamma said—"I think we'll save this one," which was accordingly done.—Shortly after the mother was confined of twins, and one day the elder child was seen looking intently into the cradle. "What are you doing there?" asked her mamma. "*Save this one, mamma,*" was the reply, at the same time patting the rosiest baby on the check.

"Nine Cheers for Old Zim!"

BY N. C. JONES.

In a remote county of Pennsylvania the scene is laid. The time was the year 1842, when party spirit rose to 102 degrees in the shade, in every hamlet throughout the length and breadth of Uncle Sam's glorious domain. The respective political parties met in convention at Bugsbury, (the county seat,) and made their nomination for county officers. As there were many aspirants for the few nominations, it follows, as a matter of course, that there were some bitter disappointments—to no one more so than to "Old Zim," who was confident of getting a nomination for sheriff.

Zimmerman, or "old Zim," as he was familiarly called, was a miserly old codger, who was well to do in the world, yet he was up at every convention for a nomination for something from "time whereof, the memory of man runneth not to the contrary." He was reputed wealthy—that is, he owned a farm and had money, but he never showed the color of it, except he unfortunately got on a spree; then he would sow it broadcast—but that was only a biennial occurrence.

A few evenings after the nominations above noted, a knot of the dissatisfied were congregated at the Black Horse tavern, discussing the merits and demerits of the fortunate nominee.

"Gentlemen," said old Zim, "merit and long service to the party is no recommendation in this county. The wire workers and schemers have it all their own way."

"Aye," responded one of the bar room loafers, "they does the pickin' out, and they expect us to do the wotin.'"

"But, gentlemen," continued Zim, "they will fetch up again a snag or sawyer one of these days. Yes, gentlemen, by the Eternal, I'll upset their apple cart and spill their peaches. I'll see whether it's the *people* or a set of broken down political hacks as makes the county nominations. By Judas, I'll run as a volunteer candidate for sheriff, and if I don't lay 'em out, then my name ain't Zimmerman, that's all."

This determination was received with favor by the crowd, and Zim sealed it by a "half" for red eye.

Full soon he was in the field, announced through a card in both papers, to his fellow-citizens, pledging himself to discharge the duties of the office with impartiality—*in case he was elected.*

Right lustily did old Zim go to work, and things appeared to go on swimmingly. He canvassed the country; and the people were profuse in their promises of doing their best for him. In one of his peregrinations, he met Wattles, the nominee of Zim's party, who was also on an electioneering tour.

"Ha! Wattles," said he, "my fine fellow, I'm sorry to see you allow yourself to be the tool of the unholy and corrupt cabal—I say I am sorry to see you sacrificed, but you are bound to be beat. I'll show them that the freemen of this country will not bear dictation, so, my friend, if you wish to save yourself from the disgrace of defeat, you had better resign in my favor.

Wattles expressed his own conviction that he should feel very much used up in such an event, but at the same time he had made up his mind to stand the hazard of the die.

Election day at length came, and my worthy friend, armed with a hat full of tickets, stationed himself on the ground of his own precinct, and commenced dealing out his tickets, and urging his claims in the strongest kind of way; miser, as he was, he made his friends swim in Monongahela long before the polls were closed.

The election over, evening came on apace, and the eager expectants gathered in the bar-room to await the counting of the votes, and the returns to come in from the different townships. Old Zim was flourishing about, treating the crowd, expressing full confidence in the success of his effort to "break down the system."

Seated in a remote corner, were a number of wags, in a low but earnest conversation, and any one might have chanced to see them would at once have concluded that something was to follow. The consultation soon broke up, and the plot began in about fifteen minutes to develope itself. The clatter of a horse's hoofs were heard on the frozen ground—a solitary horseman rode up to the door, and flinging the reins over a post, rushed into the bar-room where he was soon raised on the top of a table, and silence commanded.

"Here," said he, drawing a strip of paper from his pocket, "are the returns from Lower Buffalo township—Wattles, 50; MacGregor, 40; Zimmerman, 190! Majority for Zimmerman, 100!"

"Nine cheers for Old Zim!"

"Huzza! huzza! huzza!"

"Gentlemen," said Old Zim taking off his hat, "I'm obliged to you for this expression of your—that is to say, let us take a horn all round!"

Of course, the crowd acquiesced in this proposition, and the welkin rang with loud huzzas. But, hark! scarcely had the crowd imbibed before another horseman came galloping up to the inn.

"Beegum township, 100 majority for Zimmerman!"

"Nine cheers for Old Zim!"

"Hip, hip hurrah!"

Again did Old Zim attempt to speak, but his feelings overcame him—and he ended by inviting the entire company to just call for what they wanted.—Again the glasses jingled as the excited multitude wedged themselves towards the bar—and again we heard the clatter of a horse's hoofs.

"Dublin township—one hundred majority for Zimmerman!"

"Nine cheers for old Zim!"

"Hip, hip, hurrah!"

The excited candidate was wild with joy and excitement, and he again invited the party to drink.

Another horseman came—another, and still another—each one bringing an overwhelming majority for old Zim, from the township he represented.

Alas! That it should be the same mad wag under various disguises that brought old Zim the glorious news. The column, as footed up, gave Zim a cool thousand majority.

Didn't he spend a cool thirty? the landlord's till groaned under the weight of Old Zim's deposits.

"Gentlemen," said old Zim, "my heart is full, (his head wasn't anything else,) and I can only say that the glory of this contest belongs to you. But I feel a ('brick in your hat,' said a wag,) pride that I have been the humble instrument of breaking down the system." [Nine cheers.]

Thus matters progressed until those who were completely "sowed up" were laid out, and the remainder found their way home—some charitable friends of the sheriff elect toteing him on a shutter to his domicile.

Early in the morning, the village wags, with throbbing temples, met at the tavern to "take a hair from the dog that bit them," as well as to laugh over the "saw" played on old Zim—but scarcely had they commenced worship, before in stalks the old gentleman, still under the delusion that he had carried the day—nay, more, he insisted on spending a V, by way of a morning whet. The wags were determined to keep it up as long as possible, and again drank and congratulated him on his success. In the midst of the "noise and confusion," in bounded an inky printer's devil, who deposited an extra on the table, containing the returns. Eagerly did old Zim seize it, and hover over it but a minute. The conclusion of it is all sufficient for the reader. It read as follows:

"By the above it will be seen that Democracy has again triumphed, as Wattles's (Dem.) majority over Tibbets (Whig) is one hundred and fifty. Zimmerman (volunteer) had three votes in Beegum, two in Dublin, one in Lower Buffalo, and one in this borough (supposed to be cast by *himself,*) making a total of seven votes."

The extra dropped from old Zim's hands; he moved towards the door, and then looking around full at the gaping crowd, said leisurely—

"Gentlemen, you may go to ——!" And rushing from the bar room, he was never again heard of in Bugsbury.

SPEED OF RAILWAYS.—The policy of running railway trains at a high rate of speed is being seriously discussed by railroad men north of us. The Virginia Board of Public Works has recommended to railroad companies in that State, "to adopt regulations for such lower rates of speed as will eventually diminish the cost of repairs, and furnish greater security for passengers." In accordance with this suggestion, the directors of the Virginia Central Railroad Company have passed a resolution looking to a reduction of speed. The railroad commissioners of New York state that a speed of forty miles per hour, causes an increase of fifty per cent. of expense over a speed of twenty miles. The magnitude of the interests related to this subject invests it with much importance. Independent of any increased profits to be derived from reducing the rate of speed, the diminished risk of accident to passengers is worthy of consideration.

China.—The English Bombardment.

The *Weekly Times* has the following summary of the recent event at Canton:

The India mail has brought us a long correspondence elucidatory of the quarrel and its consequences. It appears that by treaty all British vessels at any of the Five Ports open to foreign trade are under the authority and protection of the English consuls.—When suspected criminals are supposed to be on board vessels under our flag, the Chinese authorities, if they desire to arrest them, must make application to the Consul, who is bound to give them up if satisfied of their guilt. Vessels of any country may obtain a Colonial Register at Hong Kong, when the owners go through certain forms, and "such vessels are regarded in all respects as British vessels, while those on board of her become alike responsible to British control and entitled to British protection.

A Chinese lorcha, the Arrow, had obtained such a register, and arrived at Canton, early in October, manned by twelve Chinamen. Information was given to the authorities of Canton by a person who had been robbed by pirates at sea, that one of the delinquents was serving as a sailor on board the Arrow. The native police boarded the lorcha, and captured the crew without any reference to Mr. H. Parkes, her Majesty's Consul at Canton. The Consul alleges that the British ensign was flying from the masthead, and that it was hauled down by the captors. He lost no time in demanding that the crew of the lorcha should be publicly returned to the vessel, and that an apology should be made for the insult offered to the British flag; at the same time sending information of the occurrence to the Governor of Hong Kong.

Yeh, Governor-General and Imperial Commissioner, was polite but obstinate. He denied the British character of the Arrow, and sent back nine of the prisoners, stating that the other three had been proved guilty of piracy, but Mr. Parks would not receive the liberated sailors. The Governor of Hong Kong wrote on the 12th of October, repeating the Consul's demands, and after a delay of eight days, Yeh replied, only repeating what he had already said to the Consul. Sir Michael Seymour, the admiral on the station came up in the meanwhile, and on the 21st of October, a final demand for reparation and apology was addressed to Yeh. On the following day the twelve seamen were sent to the consulate in charge of "an officer of low rank," and Mr. Parkes again declined to receive them, stating that "the men publicly removed from the vessels should be as publicly restored to her, and that a letter of apology should be written."

The matter was placed in the hands of the admiral who demanded a personal interview with Yeh. This was refused, and some of the forts on the river were captured. Yeh still remaining obstinate, other forts were taken, the city wall was breached, and the admiral landing, penetrated at the head of his forces to the Governor-General's palace, which was deserted. He retired, and the bombardment of the old city or official quarters followed. These measures produced no effect, and the last operation, on the 10th of November, was the reduction of the Bogue forts. All that was known at the dispatch of the mail regarding Sir M. Seymour's future intention is contained in the following notification issued by the British Consul to the foreign residents:

"His Excellency is determined that his demand shall be conceded. But the community must be well aware that any course his Excellency may contemplate would be compromised by publicity. His Excellency therefore confines himself to stating that he sees no immediate prospect of a restoration of quiet. The security of the foreign position will be as well cared for as heretofore; the nature and object of any measure now to be resorted to his Excellency deems it advisable to keep to himself."

The demands which the admiral is determined to enforce are the public restoration of the crew of the Arrow, an apology to the British flag, and free admission for English officials to the city of Canton.—The last item has been in controversy for a long time. In 1847, the Chinese authorities promised to admit foreigners within Canton, but on the pretence that the people are opposed to it, they have hitherto avoided the fulfilment of their engagement. "It has hence resulted," says Mr. Parkes, "that discussions, which might have been disposed of in a single interview, have endured through months of correspondence, and this, too, without any satisfactory result."

All this is but a repetition of our old dealings with oriental nations. We force them to sign treaties which we know they will not observe, and at every fresh breach we proceed to punish the bad faith of the authorities by slaughtering the people. In the end we find it necessary to possess ourselves of material guarantees, and we find ourselves at the end of a war with an unproductive province or two on our hands. In this dispute with the Governor-General of Canton, our Consul appears to have proceeded rather fast. Yeh asserted that the Arrow was not a British vessel. "The lorcha," he wrote, "was built by Soo Aching, a Chinese—she was not a foreign vessel at all, and her British flag had been purchased through the merchant Block, as we clearly established by the admission of the prisoners, and Woo Ayu, when under examination. It was not known at the time that my Executive went to seize persons on board her, that the lorcha was a foreign vessel. She was anchored in the neighborhood of the Dutch Folly; she was built by the Chinese Soo Aching."

He denied that any flag was hauled down or that any insult was intended, and he released the prisoners. It strikes us that his explanation might have been accepted, when the alternative was the bombardment of a city inhabited by a million and a half of people. Three lives were lost, and twelve men were wounded on our side. We do not know what the Chinese loss has been, but besides those killed in the forts, a large number were drowned in an attempt to swim from the Bogue forts to the mainland. Much misery will be inflicted and little glory obtained in the war, but there are hints that before it ends, the Island of Chusan will be added to the colonial possessions of Great Britain.

Our latest accounts from Trieste state that from the 15th of November up to the latest advices the European factories were closed, trade being nearly stagnant. The Chinese authorities had retreated to the interior, opposing merely a passive resistance.—The English troops and marines occupy the forts and public buildings.

THE ETEMOLOGY OF A LADY.—The statement of Col. Benton, that the word "lady" is nowhere used in the Scriptures, is, so far as the original